FBIS DAILY REPORT

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Soviet Union

Vol III No 105 *30 May 1979*

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BEIJING DEVELOPS 'HEADACHE' IN FACE OF SALT TREATY

LD241054 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 24 May 79 p 5 LD

[V. Ovchinnikov Rejoinder: "Migraine Beijing-Style"]

[Text] The staff of NCNA, judging from the texts of its latest commentaries, are suffering from headaches. This violent migraine attack, it appears, is caused by their headsplitting cogitations on how to blacken in the eyes of the world public, or at least the Chinese public, the new Soviet-U.S. treaty on the limitation of strategic offensive weapons (SALT II).

The Maoist leadership expressed its aversion to this document, on which many years of work are nearing conclusion, through XINHUA without delay. And now Beijing's official news agency has taken it upon itself to comment on the contents of the future SALT II treaty.

We do not know if the ideological heirs of the "Great Helmsman" spent a long time scratching their heads in their search for arguments supporting their position, but the final result of all this feverish brainwork is not exactly brilliant, to put it mildly. The SALT II treaty, in the opinion of XINHUA, "remains an empty scheme of armchair strategists."

But by what is such a categorical verdict motivated? Well, by the fact (?that) it has been beyond the (?commentators) powers to understand what they have had to comment on. Having complained that there are too many pages in the treaty, XINHUA concludes: "Without even speaking of its very confused and complex contents, one's head aches from its technical terminology alone."

Such, it seems, is the logic of the Beijing rulers. Why labor for almost 7 years to reach a carefully balanced and mutually acceptable compromise which embodies the principle of equality and equal security, to make an important step towards curbing the nuclear race? Far simpler to propagate the ideas of Mao Zedong that, if there is an atomic war and in it half of mankind perishes, then it is not really such a bad thing. Even if its population is then halved it will be easier for China to lord it over other states...

To contrast the inhuman doctrine of Maoism with a desire to weaken and then completely to eliminate the threat of a world thermonuclear disaster--is a task which is evidently beyond their strength. No wonder complaints about headaches have become more frequent at XINHUA.

[An unattributed Rejoinder entitled "Beijing's Headache" included in O. Vasiliyev's feature "The World Today" appearing in the Morning Edition of Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian on 22 May 79 p 4 adds: "On reading the XINHUA commentaries you do notice that its authors seem to be displaying very slight comprehension or indeed a total lack of understanding of the subject. The same conclusion is always reached: "SALT II can only mean trouble." Of course, the point here is not the terms used by the very essence of the treaty. It is precisely its orientation against the arms race which has given the Maoists a headache and is making them gnash their teeth. And now they are trying to turn the facts upside down, as they usually do in Beijing where problems of preserving peace and developing the detente process are concerned. XINHUA is not fussy here in its choice of terms and expressions, calling the treaty "deception of the world public," "a scrap of paper involving no commitments," and so forth. The Beijing leaders would prefer to fuel tension in international relations and to prepare for war, whose inevitability they assert with such obstinacy."]

SOVIET, U.S. DELEGATES TO SALT TALKS MEET

25 May Meeting

LD251116 Moscow TASS in English 1058 GMT 25 May 79 LD

[Text] Geneva, May 25, TASS--A meeting of the heads of delegations of the USSR and the United States at the Soviet-American negotiations on the limitation of strategic offensive weapons was held here today.

26 May Meeting

LD261546 Moscow TASS in English 1544 GMT 26 May 79 LD

[Text] Geneva, May 26, TASS--The heads of the delegations of the USSR and the United States at the Soviet-American talks on the limitation of strategic offensive arms was held here today.

29 May Meeting

LD291522 Moscow TASS in English 1516 GMT 29 May 79 LD

[Text] Geneva, May 29, TASS--The heads of the delegations of the USSR and the United States at the Soviet-American talks on the limitation of strategic offensive arms had a meeting here today.

MBFR AGREEMENT A MATTER OF GOOD WILL RATHER THAN NUMBERS

LD291309 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 25 May 79 p 1 LD

[Vladimir Komlev international review: "Vienna: It's Up to the West"]

[Text] The talks on the mutual reduction of armed forces and armaments in central Europe have resumed in Vienna after a routine break. The new round of the Vienna talks --now the 18th--which began on 17 May, might not have attracted any attention, since this is the sixth year that discussions have been going on among representatives of 17 European countries, the United States and Canada, and there are still no practical results. The point is, however, that Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and U.S. President J. Carter are to have a meeting in the Austrian capital in June, at which the two states' leaders will sign the treaty on the limitation of offensive strategic arms--the so-called SALT II treaty. As Leonid Ilich Brezhnev emphasized, this treaty will probably "help also to revitalize other talks now being held," including the talks on the reduction of troops in the center of the European Continent.

Concerning the one-sided nature of the NATO countries' stand on the question of reducing armed forces in central Europe and the lack of flexibility and dynamism in this stand, many responsible statesmen and politicians in the West maintain that the SALT II treaty will also open up the possibility of making progress at the Vienna talks. FRG Chancellor H. Schmidt recently declared in the Bundestag that, in his opinion, the conclusion of the SALT II treaty will provide an opportunity to make significant progress at the talks in Vienna. "We will make use of this moment," H. Schmidt declared.

According to the U.S. President the success of the Soviet-American talks on the limitation of offensive strategic arms will serve as the basis on which it will be possible to achieve a troop reduction on the European continent. The immediate future will show whether the Western states will now display readiness to emark on the path of seeking a mutually acceptable agreement. For this they must, above all, respond in a constructive spirit and a businesslike manner to the major compromise initiative which the delegations of the USSR, the GDR, Poland and Czechoslovakia advanced in Vienna on 8 June 1978.

This initiative created a good basis for taking a substantial step toward resolving the problem under discussion at the Vienna talks. As a result of the initiative, mutual understanding has emerged on a whole series of important issues--on carrying out the troop reduction in two stages, on reducing the troops of only the USSR and the United States at the first stage, on limiting reduction in armed forces' personnel strength to ground forces, on the reduction timetable and on establishment of equal collective levels for the strength of the armed forces of the Warsaw Pact and NATO countries as a result of the reduction. It would seem to be possible to proceed on agreement in principle on all the issues enumerated. However, this has not happened since the West has still not replied to the socialist states' proposals even though it will soon be 1 year since they were advanced. Of course, given this pace and--more important--given this attitude of the Western countries to their partners at the talks, the Vienna discussions could still drag on for years.

Another circumstance is noteworthy. The step taken by the socialist states has resulted in an actual narrowing of the sphere of disagreements between the sides. Nevertheless, instead of consolidating this progress, the West has concentrated attention on the question of strength of the armed forces of the Warsaw Pact and NATO countries in central Europe, making any progress at the Vienna talks dependent on agreement on precisely this question.

The discussion of numerical date has now been continuing unsuccessfully in Vienna for approximately 3 years. This is because of the West's disagreement with the socialist states' official data relating to the strength of their troops in the reduction area. Citing information obtained by intelligence, the NATO countries maintain that the true strength of these troops exceeds the proclaimed strength by more than 150,000 men. Perhaps such a reference hypnotizes some people in the West--that is what it is calculated to do--but in itself it proves precisely nothing. Incidentally, it is not even known what method of calculation the West used to assess the strength of the socialist countries' troops; NATO experts have so far kept absolutely silent about it.

Incidentally, pessimistic evaluations of the prospects for discussion about numbers are being made increasingly frequently in the West. Moreover, views are being expressed as to how the NATO participants in the talks could emerge from the artificial impasse which they themselves created. Thus A. Pawelczyk, a West German Bundestage deputy and an acknowledged specialist on disarmament issues, believes that the two sides must agree on numerical data acceptable to them from the military-political viewpoint which could be used as a basis for determining the sizes of troop reduction. [paragraph continues]

Of course, this requires goodwill and the desire to reach agreement--all the more necessary when it is a question of ascertaining the reasons for the NATO countries' exaggerated assessment of the strength of the socialist states' armed forces. Otherwise--and practice proves this--any delving into numerical material will help to ascertain the organizational structure of the troops but certainly not to reach agreement on their strength.

A number of authoritative experts in the west have cited many examples of the use by certain Western "specialists" of incorrect methods of comparing the military balance in central Europe for the purpose of reinforcing the farfetched thesis of so-called "disproportions" and thus playing up to those who benefit from arousing war hysteria by intimidating the public with the myth of the "Soviet threat." Comrade L.I. Brezhnev emphasized that "this is simply a tactic by the Western countries, an attempt to avoid agreement right when the sides' positions on the substance of the question have drawn considerably closer."

In reality an approximate equilibrium of forces made up of many components took shape long ago and now exists in Europe. In June 1978 the U.S. President declared in an interview in the Dallas TIMES HERALD that a large degree of stability exists between East and West both in the sphere of strategic weapons and in the correlation of forces in the European theatre. The U.S. defense secretary, speaking at roughly the same time, showed quite convincingly that, when analyzing the correlation of forces, account must be taken of numerous and diverse elements (economics, politics, science and technology, ideology, morality) and that a trustworthy assessment cannot be made on the basis of any single criterion. But the Western delegations in Vienna are trying, nonetheless, to build their concept on the basis of a single quantitative criterion--ground forces personnel strength. In fact, this criterion cannot and does not play the role which the NATO countries seek to ascribe to it. Such a limited approach opens the way for an arms race, above all a qualitative arms race. In the second half of the seventies the question of comparing military potentials has arisen in a new way. The qualitative aspect of the matter is increasingly being involved in the methods of calculation and in the assessment of end results. Therefore the personnel strength factor alone, elevated to an absolute, can hardly become the firm foundation of the edifice which the participants in the Vienna talks have to build. What must obviously be discussed is an agreement to reduce the dimensions of the military confrontation in central Europe on the basis of recognition of the approximate equality of the sides' forces which really exists here.

PRAVDA ASSAILS ARGUMENTS, AIMS OF ANTICOMMUNIST IDEOLOGISTS

LD290949 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 25 May 79 pp 2-3 LD

[Candidate of Historical Sciences S. Mokshin article under the rubric "Questions of Theory": "Real Socialism and the Crisis of Ideology of Anticommunism"]

[Text] The society of developed socialism built by the Soviet people now appears before the whole world as the most dynamic, most progressive social system.

In successfully implementing the 25th CPSU Congress decisions and the Leninist party's domestic and foreign policy, the Soviet people are exerting a tremendous influence, by means of their deeds, practice and example, on the thoughts and feelings of hundreds of millions of people on earth and on deepening the world revolutionary process. In its turn, the CPSU Central Committee resolution "On Further Improving Ideological and Political Educational Work" notes, the strengthening of the positions of world socialism and all progressive forces creates favorable conditions for communist building in our country and for launching an ideological offensive against imperialism and hegemonism, militarism and reaction.

1.

Any historic event that has taken place in the world since the victory of Great October is connected one way or another with the successes of the world's first socialist state. This draws the eyes and hearts of the world's peoples towards our glorious motherland. The formation of the world socialist system reinforced still further the magnetic attraction of the new system. The concept of "real socialism" has become the theoretical crystallization of the experience of not just one country but a number of countries, of that "very rich concrete development where one and the same thing becomes common for many or for all...and ceases to be conceivable only in a particular form" to quote K. Marx (K. Marx and F. Engels. "Works," Vol 46, Chapter 1, p 41).

The growth in the influence and prestige of real socialism could not fail to arouse a reaction from our class opponents. The more significant the new society's influence on the frame of mind of world peoples, the greater the sophistication and malice with which bourgeois propaganda attacks it.

Of course, these attacks are nothing new in themselves: As is known, imperialism greeted the birth of the socialist system with such attacks. Bourgeois critics, observing the heroic, selfless efforts of our party and people, who were creating a new world for the first time, commented smugly and ironically on the "Bolshevik experiment." Socialism, depicted as an "echo of the great myths of the past," was condescendingly dismissed more or less out of hand by bourgeois ideology.

In the sixties, in the anti-Marxist theories of "stages of economic growth," the "convergence of the two systems" and the "postindustrial and technotronic society," imperialist ideologists, as before, allotted socialism a temporary, fortuitous role. In outwardly objective arguments concerning the equal partnership of socialism and capitalism in creating the "industrial world," W. Rostow, D. Bell and the other authors of those theories proceeded on the basis of the idea of the "superiority" of the bourgeois system over the socialist system, trying to convince the masses that the model for the future will be the organization of society which has arisen in the industrially developed capitalist countries, and above all in the United States.

However, the steady growth in the might of real socialism, the change in the balance of forces in the international arena in favor of peace, democracy and progress and the chronic socioeconomic, moral and political crisis of capitalism refuted these ideas and demonstrated their groundlessness. Many people, as Richard Barnett, director of the Washington Institute of Political Research, admitted in his book "The Giants: Russia and America," having once believed that the "world can be made rich by disseminating the American model, have now become convinced that such optimism is illusory...."

Taking this into account, imperialist ideology has begun to restructure itself actively. Condescension, irony and hasty predictions are disappearing. Alongside primitive, frankly malicious and equally frankly slanderous fabrications about socialist society, attempts have begun to be made to update imperialism's ideological arsenal and seek more flexible propaganda methods. But the strategic goal of our class opponents' ideology remains the same. Making use of all means for exerting propagandist influence, as before, they seek to sow distrust toward real socialism in people's minds, to belittle the significance of its gains in the economy, science and culture, to blacken our democracy and our morality and to neutralize the magnetic attraction of the example of socialist society and its way of life.

The core of all bourgeois ideology's antisocialist, anticommunist "investigations" also remains the same--anti-Sovietism. A fairytale has been circulated claiming that "anti-Sovietism is not anticommunism" and attempts are being made to counterpose the Soviet Union to other socialist countries and the CPSU to other communist parties and to distort the idea of real socialism. Such intrigues are now one of the main paths of imperialism's ideological and political strategy.

Western propaganda resorts to comparisons between the "Soviet model" of socialism and "models" which have not been implemented anywhere by anyone, and distorts the Marxist concept of socialism by isolating it from its real embodiment and from the processes of socioeconomic development. It is not difficult to see that this method is aimed at poorly informed people, whom bourgeois ideologists and those who act in unison with them would like to convince that real socialism is not in accordance with the ideal and ideas of the founders of scientific communism. When they do not manage to conceal its achievements, the anticommunists begin to present them as being in no way determined by the nature of our system.

A favorite method of bourgeois propagandists is to compare the positions and successes of states belonging to the two systems in terms of parameters advantageous to capitalism. This is done by means of arbitrary statistical manipulations, where an instance is represented as a trend and the particular is elevated to the status of the general. For instance, certain figures are extracted from data on the USSR's economic development which allegedly indicate a crisis in our national economy. With such manipulation a 1-3 percent annual growth in GNP in the United States and the "Common Market" countries is presented as an upsurge, whereas a 5-6 percent growth rate in socialist states is presented as a slump.

If it has to be admitted that our economic growth rate is higher and that "Russia is outstripping the United States in production and in certain other important categories," as the American journal U.S. NEWS & WORLD REPORT writes, then increased publicity is given to relatively higher production of certain consumer goods in a number of developed capitalist countries. But here it is "forgotten" that in those countries alone there are now more than 17 million unemployed, the working people's cost of living is increasing constantly (it has increased 20-50 percent in the "Common Market" states in recent years), currency chaos and inflation are intensifying and expenditure on the social needs of the people's masses is constantly falling.

The socialist countries do not intend to compete with capitalism on those indicators which reflect the specific characteristics of the exploiter system and its historical limitations. Marxist-Leninists resolutely reject both the false doctrine of poverty and asceticism and the petit bourgeois ideal of the consumer cult. They strive purposefully and consistently to increase living standards--but for all working people in their countries, for every member of socialist society. And material goods are regarded by no means as an end in themselves, but as the prerequisite for the all-round development of the individual.

2.

In its desire to discredit real socialism imperialist propaganda, as before, pours down streams of slander on the Soviet state and on our society's political system. But here too a new emphasis can be observed. Whereas before the campaign was waged against Marxist-Leninist teaching on the dictatorship of the proletariat, now it is a question of "improving" the existing socialist state of the whole people. In a monograph entitled "Political Society" published recently in the United States, Ted Herzel, professor of sociology, while noting that the October Revolution "was the first practical test of Marx's ideas on creating a new society," at the same time regrets that our political system does not insure "pluralist democracy," that there is no opposition in our country.

This kind of ideological peddler packs himself assiduously in pseudo-objectivity: Socialism, he says, is not a bad system, it is only necessary to make it more liberal and allow a free struggle for power between various political forces. One wonders: Whose interests could they represent, these "various political forces"? Against whom will they struggle for power? Against Soviet power? That is the meaning of statements on the creation of some kind of opposition," which is intended, in the thinking of bourgeois ideologists, to "imperceptibly erode the main borders of communist doctrinal building."

But the groundless and illusory nature of such hopes has long since been proved. Even such a double-dyed anti-Sovietist as the American Prof A. Ulam has been forced to admit that the Soviet system has withstood all the tests which "could thoroughly destroy any other political system. In world history, where radical social and economic changes, breaking the traditions of political power and right, have caused the fall of the ancient religions and ideologies, the Soviet Union seems to be a bastion of internal stability." And only unremitting adherence to illusory hopes, only anti-communism's characteristic inability to stand on the soil of reality and acknowledge the irreversibility of the course of history, makes imperialist ideologists drag out again and again ideas which have long since sunk into oblivion.

Thus, for instance, in connection with the adoption of the new USSR Constitution Western propaganda launched a noisy campaign with the aim of accusing our party of allegedly opposing the multiparty system, political pluralism and therefore the democratization of society. What can be said about that? First of all the criterion of the democratic nature of any system is not the number of parties, but the degree of real participation by the broad people's masses in the management of society. Second, communists do not reject pluralism. But for the country of October it would simply be a return to the past, a step backward. The question of pluralism was resolved by our people as early as 1917. [paragraph continues]

For as it is known, the first Soviet Government included not only Bolsheviks but also Social Revolutionaries: But they deserted to the camp of the enemies of the revolution and were repudiated by the working people. In other socialist states--the GDR, Poland, Czechoslovakia, Bulgaria--a multiparty system is in operation. Here noncommunist parties also take part in building a new life. They are by no means excluded from the management of the country, as the preachers of pluralism try to depict. Reality itself testifies, as Comrade L.I. Brezhnev notes in the foreword to the book "The World of Socialism--The Triumph of Great Ideas," to the "wealth and diversity of forms and methods of work in the socialist restructuring of society." However, this reality does not suit the opponents of communism, who make efforts to depict the socialist world as something uniform where everything and everyone is allegedly unified and to call for the "salvation" of socialism as an idea, while sacrificing socialism as a reality.

In their attacks on the political system of socialism the ideologists of anticommunism "analyze" with particular zeal the CPSU's leading role. The not unknown economist and sociologist (Ernst Tsander), who calls himself a supporter of "pluralist Marxism" (it seems that there are such people!), regards sociopolitical administration in the USSR as the alleged "monopoly of a special social group." But a party 16 millions strong which has absorbed the flower of the people, expresses their interests and works for the sake of the benefit and happiness of the working masses is in no way a "special social group." It is the most advanced, most organized detachment of the Soviet people, inseparable from the masses and vitally linked with them. The party enjoys the boundless trust of all strata and social groups of society, collects the people's will and experience and embodies them in its policy. Being, in accordance with the constitution created by the Soviet people, the leading and guiding force of our society and the nucleus of its political system, the CPSU unites the efforts of all state and public organizations in the great field of building communism. This is not a "monopoly of leadership," it is service to the people and to the cause of all the working people. Our party is the party of all the people and for the people.

3.

By its very nature Soviet power could not fail to fill the concept of freedom with new, real content, for it links this concept with the working people's liberation from exploitation and spiritual oppression; it is simply inconceivable without the broad implementation of the principles of democracy in all spheres of social life. The day after the victory of the October Revolution V.I. Lenin was already stating that the worker-peasant government believed it to be essential, as its foremost task, to "grant full freedom of creation to the people's masses" ("Complete Collected Works," Vol 35, p 27). The center of gravity was shifted from mere formal recognition of freedoms to actually insuring them for the broad people's masses. With the building of developed socialism proletarian democracy has become the democracy of all the people. Socialism has brought back true meaning to the humanist ideals discarded by the bourgeoisie and has transformed them into reality, being a society of freedom, equality and fraternity. It was precisely the new system which created the most progressive values, made them accessible to every worker and asserted the true power of the people. Our superiority in the sphere of human freedoms and rights is particularly obvious when you compare it with the true position of the working person in the capitalist countries. It is this which prompts Western propaganda to use criticism of socialist democracy to defend bourgeois democracy, democracy for the minority, and to divert the masses' attention from the real state of their rights and freedoms. Tested methods--demagoguery and hypocrisy--are brought into play, as has been most graphicallly demonstrated in the statements of the propagandists of anticommunism in "defense of the rights and freedoms" of the peoples of the socialist countries.

The class-based motives of the hypocritical "defenders" of rights and freedoms are no secret: to replace the ideals of our democracy with bourgeois falsifications and, using ideology as a weapon of "psychological warfare," to cause political and social complications. The CIA's present director, S. Turner, has frankly stated that the aim of the propaganda campaigns is to provoke "mental ferment behind the Iron Curtain" and the emergence of "domestic problems for the Soviet Union...."

Everything served, as they say, in this campaign: fabrications about restrictions on "the individual's freedom" in the USSR, fairytales about persecutions of "dissenters" and literary lampoons by touring "dissidents." Open opponents of communism and figures who see themselves as progressives and want to practice extremist fault-finding from..."leftwing" positions are actively enlisted; that is, all those who can be mobilized are mobilized--from rightwing opportunists and Maoists to leftwing pseudo-Marxists and neo-Trotskiyists. Making themselves out to be champions of some sort of "improvement" of socialism, they slander the Soviet system and unearth from historical oblivion Trotskyists fabrications, long since refuted by reality, about the "bureaucratic rebirth" of the Soviet state, the primordial "antidemocratic nature" of the organs of Soviet power, the "pyramid of the Soviets"--an edifice allegedly "largely devoid of content" and so forth. Bourgeois propaganda organizes the noisy advertising of these antisocialist speculations. And this is understandable since anti-Sovietism, as V.I. Lenin put it, unites "all those who hold dear and love ideological disintegration; all those who will have nothing to do with the defense of Marxism" ("Complete Collected Works," Vol 20, p 46).

But the many-voiced anti-Soviet, antisocialist campaign has not brought its organizers the expected dividends and has not helped to overcome the "spiritual crisis" in bourgeois society which has affected the entire capitalist West, giving rise to a critical view of Western values. Moreover, it has promoted the intensification of this crisis.

In distorting the objective processes of the development of the world today and attempting to criticize real socialism from the positions of absolute capitalism, the ideologists of imperialism are helping certain Western circles to sabotage the process of detente and create obstacles on the path toward the SALT II accord between the USSR and the United States and are seeking to intimidate people with the "Soviet military threat" although the whole world knows that this threat does not exist. By attacking the peace-loving policy of the CPSU and the Soviet state our opponents are trying by every means to sow mistrust and hostility among the peoples. But it is clear to every honest person that no one is doing more than the Soviet Union to reduce international tension or advancing as many specific proposals aimed at halting the arms race. In this respect there are no initiatives, no proposals, which the motherland of October would not be prepared to support. The USSR and all the socialist community countries act as the main defenders of peace, since love of peace is an organic feature of the new system and its constant foreign policy course. In steering this course, the CPSU Central Committee resolution published in the press on 6 May 1979 states, it is essential to expose most resolutely the imperialist preachers of cold war, the aggravation of international tension and the arms race, which threatens to place the world on the brink of a nuclear catastrophe.

As the new society develops the crisis of imperialist and revisionist propaganda is revealed increasingly fully. But this does not mean that this propaganda has now become less dangerous. Our duty is to "pit the unshakable cohesion and mighty ideological unity of our ranks, and the deep conviction and political vigilance of every Soviet person, and his readiness to defend the motherland and the revolutionary gains of socialism against the subversive political and ideological activity of the class enemy and his malicious slander of socialism," the CPSU Central Committee resolution "On the Further Improvement of Ideological and Political Educational Work" recalls. Promptly dealing a fitting rebuff to acts of ideological subversion by imperialism and its henchmen and waging a consistent struggle against any forms of opportunism and revisionism, Lenin's party and our people are worthily fulfilling their international duty to all progressive mankind.

'INTERNATIONAL SITUATION--QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS'

LD251937 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1015 GMT 25 May 79 LD

["International Situation--Questions and Answers" program presented by Valeriy Kosovan, foreign policy commentator for all-union radio, with Oleg Anichkin, international affairs journalist, and Anatoliy Krasikov, TASS political observer]

[Excerpts] [Kosovan] Hello, esteemed comrades. I would like to begin today's broadcast with a short review of [words indistinct] possibly letters we have received. Our regular listener, Aleksandr Tyuprin from Orekhovo Zuyevo, in particular, writes to us about this. His letter says that it would be clear immediately from the review which themes would be dealt with in the program. The same view is expressed by other listeners, too.

SALT Agreement

The mail box of our program continues to receive many letters expressing viewpoints on the importance of the Soviet-U.S. treaty on the limitation of strategic offensive arms, SALT II. We have received such letters from Moscow, Krasnodarskiy Kray, the Urals and the Far East. The authors are workers, engineers, kolkhoz workers and doctors.

It has probably been a long time since a piece of news has aroused such lively participation as the report on the coming Soviet-U.S. summit meeting in Vienna has. And such interest is quite natural, for it concerns a specific measure to limit the arms race. The new Soviet-U.S. agreement on the limitation of strategic offensive arms sets a defined barrier for several years on the further stockpiling of the most destructive and costly forms of weapons. The agreement provides for a qualitative as well as quantitative limitation on offensive strategic arms and opens the way for a new stage of negotiations. After the SALT II treaty comes into force, work will begin on a third stage agreement which should put a brake on the creation of new types of weapons, and provide not only for a limitation on arms growth, but also for reductions by both sides.

There is no doubt that the Soviet-U.S. agreement will also liven up other talks now being held, such as the talks on the complete ban of nuclear weapons testing, and on the reduction of armed forces and arms in central Europe. Besides the purely military, there are also the political and psychological aspects. The SALT II agreement will lead to an improvement in Soviet-U.S. relations, which will have a favorable effect on the whole gamut of East-West problems and will strengthen international detente. Thus, the realization of the second stage agreement will not only not harm the security of the USSR and the United States, but will serve to strengthen it.

Speaking at a meeting with electors, Leonid Ilich Brezhnev stressed that the Soviet-U.S. treaty is a rational compromise which takes the interests of both sides into account.

Opposition to Treaty

Judging from American mass media reports, support for the agreement is being expressed by the public and by statesmen and politicians. And yet, there are influential forces in the United States speaking out against the agreement. They are trying to wreck the achievements of the agreement, they are trying to poison the atmosphere in order to torpedo the ratification of the treaty.

According to the latest assessment, there are not yet sufficient votes for the two-thirds majority necessary for ratification of the treaty. Some opponents of the agreement assert, for example, that the treaty will have little effect because the arms race will continue. Others are trying to frighten American people by saying that implementation of the agreement will, so they say, give a strategic advantage to the Soviet Union. It is clear that statements such as this are primarily in the interests of the military-industrial complex. For example, take the following fact: It is estimated that the SALT II agreement will allow the United States to save $30 billion, but at the same time this money will not go into the safes of the military monopolies.

A curious explanation for the opposition to SALT II on the part of some U.S. senators is given by the CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR. A considerable number of senators, the article says, want to push through some new military programs which are not yet limited on the basis of SALT, but which are threatened with limitation. It is absolutely clear that the opponents are acting against the interests of their own side, and obviously do not want to consider the objective factors of our time, which insistently demand practical steps to limit the arms race.

Budapest Warsaw Pact Meeting

As for the socialist countries, they once again have confirmed their resolve to achieve a real solution to the question, as shown convincingly by the Budapest session of the Committee of Foreign Affairs Ministers of the member-states of the Warsaw Pact.

I have asked Oleg Nikolayevich Anichkin, international affairs journalist, to talk about the results of this meeting at the request of Plashko, from Kalininskaya Oblast, Tsamylin from Kemerovo, and Rumyants from Leningrad. Over to you, Oleg Nikolayevich.

[Anichkin] Attention was devoted in Budapest to the importance of implementing the topical proposals of the socialist countries, which are aimed at insuring real advances in the solution of the fundamental problems of modern times, and above all the problem of disarmament, the liquidation of military conflicts and hotbeds of tension, and the deepening of the process of international detente. At the present time, as was noted at the meeting in Budapest, the prerequisites have matured for an expansion of measures to strengthen trust between states, and for specific steps in the field of military detente in Europe in the spirit of the Final Act of the European conference.

Political observers have drawn attention to one very important proposal put forward by the foreign affairs ministers of the Warsaw Pact member-states. This was the proposal to convene a conference at the political level with the participation of all the European states, the United States and Canada, in order to discuss and agree to practical measures which would promote the strengthening of trust and the reduction of military confrontation, and a consequent lessening of the (?concentrations) of armed forces and arms on the European Continent, and a reduction in them. Such a conference could be held this year.

[Kosovan] To what other problems was attention drawn in Budapest?

[Anichkin] The participants in the meeting in Budapest once again confirmed the decision by the Political Consultative Committee of the Warsaw Pact member-states adopted in Moscow at the end of last year. In Budapest they stressed the need to redouble efforts aimed at the speediest achievement of a practical accord on a whole range of questions. This concerns above all the conclusion and bringing into effect of a new Soviet-U.S. treaty on the limitation of strategic offensive arms and the transition to the next stage of talks on their reduction.

Further, there was talk of the timing and ways of holding talks on ceasing the production of all types of nuclear arms and on gradually reducing stocks of them, right up to total liquidation of them. Then, talk of completely banning the use of nuclear arms and of all states simultaneously giving up the use of force or the threat of force in their relations with each other. The participants in the Budapest meeting noted the importance of concluding a treaty on the total and universal banning of nuclear weapons tests. And finally there was talk of the adoption of measures to strengthen guarantees of security for nonnuclear states.

NATO Military Planning Session

[Kosovan] Almost at the same time in Evere, near Brussels, there was a session of the NATO Military Planning Committee. Of course, this is just a coincidence, but it would probably be appropriate to compare their results.

[Anichkin] When one analyzes the results of the session of the North Atlantic bloc's Military Planning Committee, the conclusion suggests itself that its decisions are contradictory and on many points do not correspond to the spirit of the times. They run counter to the world public's demands that the arms race be halted and that a start be made on the path of insuring real disarmament. The participants in the session in Evere could not, of course, fail to take into account the mood now prevailing in the world in favor of the relaxation of international tension, which has become the main factor in international relations. In particular, they could not fail to note the importance of the conclusion of an accord between the Soviet Union and the United States in principle on the basic questions (?of the essence) of the talks on the signing of a SALT II treaty.

[Kosovan] Oleg Nikolayevich, in reading the communique of the Evere session and the statements by individual participants in it, and also the Western press, an unprejudiced person cannot escape the impression that the specific proposals and deeds of the NATO member-states taking part in the session contradict their statements in favor of detente.

[Anichkin] Yes, that is so. It suffices to quote the following facts: A decision was made in Evere to prolong until 1986 the annual increase in the NATO countries' military expenditure by 3 percent. Moreover, it is planned to bring up to $4.5 billion the size of the fund for financing military programs for the next 5 years. This is 2 and 1/2 times more than the sum allocated to this purpose in the 1975-79 period. The session's communique also says that the NATO military leaders have decided to embark on a modernization of the bloc's nuclear forces in Europe. The participants in the session declared the need for new efforts to implement the long-term NATO defense plan up to 1990. This program envisages the further growth of military expenditure and also serial production and major purchases of new, improved types of weapons and other combat equipment. In other words, the NATO men are planning to carry out in the near future, if one may put it this way, a change of generations of arms in Western Europe. It is not difficult to conclude from this that such a course can only hamper the development of detente and the insuring of peace and security. The strengthening of security must be sought not by means of the arms race but by means of limiting nuclear missiles and conventional weapons on the basis of full reciprocity.

The participants in the meeting of the Committee of Foreign Affairs Ministers of the Warsaw Pact states in their communique appealed to the NATO countries in the interests of the security of European countries not to bring matters to a worsening of the situation in Europe and to a whipping up of military tension, to give up measures aimed at strengthening the arms race and to embark firmly on the path of military detente and disarmament. It must always be remembered: Peace is the property of everyone, and this means that for it to be preserved and for security to be consolidated collective efforts and the concern of all states are necessary.

European Parliament Elections

[Kosovan] The elections to the so-called European Parliament are to take place at the beginning of June. For the first time the members of the European Parliament will be elected by universal ballot. Could you tell us in more detail about these elections, and what role the new elective organ is called upon to play in the life of the countries of Western Europe? Such questions were asked by Gorchakov from Moscow, Samokhvalov from Vologodskaya Oblast and many others.

Anatoliy Andreyevich Krasikov, TASS political observer, will speak about this. Over to you, Anatoliy Andreyevich.

[Krasikov] This building, [housing the Council of Europe] just like some sort of communal flat, now houses yet another West European organization. It unites not 21 states like the Council of Europe, but a smaller number of countries--the nine members of the European Economic Community. It is the so-called European Parliament.

Up to now it has had 198 members of parliament appointed from among their membership by the national parliaments of Britain, France, the FRG, Italy, Belgium, Holland, Luxembourg, Ireland and Denmark. But it differs from the Council of Europe in that the European Parliament is striving to play not a symbolic but a real role in the life of the West European countries. Some politicians see in it the embryo of a future legislative organ for a united Western Europe, an organ with more power than the individual national parliaments.

[Kosovan] Anatoliy Andreyevich, perhaps you could explain how the new membership of the European Parliament will be made up.

[Krasikov] The total number of deputies being sent to the European Parliament by the individual countries was agreed earlier. The "whales"--Britain, France, the FRG and Italy--have been allocated 81 places each; Holland has 25 places; Belgium has 24; Denmark has 16; Ireland has 15 and finally Luxembourg has the remaining 6.

[Kosovan] In other words, the decisions will be made by four states.

[Krasikov] Quite correct. If one takes into consideration that the total number of deputies is 410, it is sufficient for 3 of the 4 major countries, which each receive 81 places, to agree among themselves. And then the other six states, including one of the major ones, have to accept this diktat, willy nilly, and in any event the votes of the small partners in the alliance do not have any chance of proving decisive.

[Kosovan] Anatoliy Andreyevich, why then did the small countries agree to such an unjust system?

[Krasikov] First of all, we must take into account, apparently, that the adoption of any important decision in the capitalist world is the result of the coincidence of a large number of factors. Of these the most important is what we would call the real interrelation of forces. And this is such that the decisive word always belongs to the "whales." The weaker can only submit.

Also, the new European Parliament is not starting from scratch. In fact, it is not even being created, but is just being modified as to the number of its members and method of formation. There used to be 198 deputies, now there will be 410. The representatives used to be appointed by national parliaments, but now they will be elected by universal ballot.

But among the 198 deputies of the former European Parliament, the distribution according to countries was the same in principle as among the 410 deputies of the new one. That is, the major countries had considerably more seats than the small ones, so that some of the decisionmaking was dependent on them in the past, just as it will be in the future. In other words, on this question nothing has changed, everything remains as it was.

[Kosovan] What is the main idea behind the transition to the new method of forming the European Parliament by means of universal ballot?

[Krasikov] According to the conception of the initiators of this innovation, it will raise the prestige of the organ which one fine day, as I have already said, may become as it were a supranational parliament over the individual countries, may even dictate its will to the community's member countries and in the final analysis may facilitate unification into a sort of federal or confederal state.

[Kosovan] A sort of United States of Western Europe?

[Krasikov] Very likely. At least, some people in the West have long held this idea.

[Kosovan] And what is our attitude to such projects?

European Economic Integration

[Krasikov] Well, we have frequently stated and we continue to state now that the creation of a European economic community--a community of nine countries of the Common Market, the former six plus three new members--the creation of this community is to the advantage of the largest and leading branches of industry, which are in the hands of the major monopolies. At the same time we are faced with a worsening of the position of the working people of the countries of Western Europe. The level of unemployment there has increased threefold in the past decade and now includes 6 million people. Extensive economic zones have gone into decline, as we know. Interimperialist contradictions have also been aggravated.

However, one way or another, West European economic integration is an objective reality and we regard it as such. Now, the main thing that interests us, if one talks of the future, is, of course, the position that the European Parliament will deal with questions that are vitally important to the peoples. I am referring primarily to questions of deepening detente, ending the arms race, help for all-European cooperation in economic and other spheres.

It is no secret that the idea of uniting Western Europe was especially widely propagandized from the very start by those who never, in general, concealed their rightwing, I would say, reactionary views. It is sufficient to recall the names of the West European politicians who, as one might say, stood by the cradle of the community. There was the West German Konrad Adenauer, the Frenchmen Robert Schumann and Jean Monet, the Italian Alcide de Gasperi and the Belgian Paul-Henri Spaak.

And all of these, except for the Belgian, were representatives of conservative, Christian Democratic and other rightwing circles. And as far as Spaak is concerned, he carried in his pocket the party ticket of the Belgian Socialist Party. However, he belonged to the wing of social democracy which used to stand and, in general, continues to stand on extreme anti-communist positions, basing itself on subordinating the workers movement to the interest of the bourgeoisie and on confrontation with the Soviet Union and other socialist countries.

It is sufficient to say that Paul-Henri Spaak ended his political career in a leading post in the aggressive North Atlantic bloc.

Well, none of the politicans I have named are still alive today, but their ideas, perhaps not with the former crude directness and perhaps in some slightly rennovated, somewhat modernized form, are still very seriously discussed. And this can hardly arouse particular delight among the workers or among the democrats in the world as a whole and in Western Europe in particular. Concern is also caused by the unceasing attempts by some West European politicans to use the economic community for military-political aims which have nothing in common with the interests of peace and security of the peoples and in particular for attempts to begin cooperation with Beijing on an anti-Soviet basis.

However, and I would like to stress this with great force, regardless of the motives which guided and are guiding some politicians, representatives of some circles, a new factor of European politics is appearing with the election of the European Parliament. And we shall study with great attention the preparations for the elections and, after the elections, the practical activity of the European Parliament.

In this we are clearly aware that the nature of this activity will depend considerably on the interrelationship of forces within the European Parliament between the advocates of militarism and reaction on the one hand, and the supporters of peace and social progress on the other.

PAST WEEK'S WORLD EVENTS, SALT MIDEAST TREATIES REVIEWED

LD291209 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 27 May 79 p 4 LD

[Yuriy Zhukov "International Review"]

[Text] The past week has proceeded under the sign of increasing international activity at every level, including the highest--not only foreign ministers but also heads of government and heads of state are meeting with one another more and more often, and complex and urgent problems are on the agenda of their talks.

Universal attention is drawn by the friendly visit to Hungary by a Soviet party and government delegation headed by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, which is coming up in the next few days. The Soviet-Yugoslav summit talks during which bilateral relations and international issues were considered and the mutual readiness to deepen cooperation was confirmed have been concluded. There has been Comrade A.N. Kosygin's friendly visit to Czechoslovakia devoted to questions of deepening and expanding the socialist integration between our countries and to examining the main international problems.

Comrade Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of Czechoslovakia, has visited Syria and held talks with President H. al-Asad. It was noted that the Arab countries' cooperation with the socialist countries and primarily with the USSR represents an important base for the struggle against imperialism and for peace and social progress. Comrade F. Castro, first secretary of the Communist Party of CubaCentral Committee and chairman of the Cuban State Council and Council of Ministers, has visited Mexico and has met with President J. Lopez Portillo--the sides agreed to develop economic cooperation and to struggle for disarmament.

It is significant that during all these and other international meetings the participants in the talks have invariably touched on the most pressing issue of our time--the upcoming conclusion of the Soviet-American treaty on the limitation of strategic offensive armaments which is to be signed by L.I. Brezhnev and J. Carter during their meeting in Vienna in the near future. As is well known, all the peoples welcome the conclusion of this treaty. Nevertheless, one cannot help noticing that the forces opposing military detente have begun new intrigues in an attempt at all costs, if not to wreck the conclusion of the treaty, then to prevent the termination of the arms race.

The Struggle Over SALT II

The USSR and the fraternal socialist countries resolutely support this, the second, treaty on the limitation of strategic offensive armaments which is called SALT II for short. They proceed from the premise that, first, the treaty ends the uncontrolled race in those armaments by establishing ceiling figures for the numbers of them on both sides and even envisages some reduction of them. Second, it is borne in mind that there will then begin the preparation of a third treaty--SALT III--intended to provide for a still greater reduction in the numbers of nuclear armaments and the curbing of the qualitative race in them.

But it is precisely this that the military-industrial monopolies and their political agents refuse to contemplate. In the past week they have developed their bellicose campaign with new force in two main directions: First--during the U.S. Senate discussion of the treaty after it has been signed, they say, amendments must be made to the text which would make it possible to evade without obstruction the bans imposed by the treaty and to act as though the treaty did not exist. Second--such a tremendous increase in spending on manufacturing other types of armaments which do not fall within the scope of the treaty that the military-industrial monopolies are satisfied must be demanded from the U.S. administration as "payment" for agreeing to ratify the treaty.

As far as the "amendments tactic" is concerned, U.S. President J. Carter once again categorically stated 20 May that their adoption would be unacceptable to both the USSR and the United States itself since such a decision would be equivalent to rejection of the treaty. You cannot carve with a hatchet what has been written with a pen. And if senators start wielding hatchets during the discussion of the treaty, they can axe only their own national interests, and the voters will call them strictly to account on learning that a rejection of the treaty, as U.S. Defense Secretary H. Brown said recently, would cost the United States $30 billion over and above the incredible expenditure to manufacture strategic nuclear weapons which is already ruining the U.S. national economy.

As for the second condition put forward by the "hawks"--regarding "payment" for the signing of the treaty by an increase in expenditure under other headings of the military budget--the American administration's position is less clear on this. Moreover, some U.S. leaders--evidently in an attempt to somehow "mollify" the influential military-industrial monopolies and the Pentagon--are continuing to state in their speeches that the United States must constantly strengthen its military might because...the "Soviet military threat" is growing.

What is it to them that the ravings about the "Soviet threat" have been refuted hundreds of times--they repeat them over and over again in an attempt to create an atmosphere of hysteria in which it would be easier to extract from Americans and their allies consent to a continued uncontrolled arms race.

Talk of a "European Army" Once Again

SALT II's opponents have long speculated on the idea that the U.S. allies in the North Atlantic pact oppose the agreement on the limitation of strategic offensive armaments because, supposedly, they are afraid of being defenseless in the face of the same old "Soviet threat" (NEWSWEEK magazine repeated this false fairytale most recently on 21 May). But in reality, under the conditions of protracted and effective relaxation of international tension and despite the tireless intimidation of people with this nonexistent threat, a sense of security is increasingly taking root in the West European countries and the desire for long-term peaceful cooperation with the USSR is growing.

Under these conditions detente's opponents are putting forward a new plan whose implementation, in their opinion, would enable them to continue to inflate military budgets even after the conclusion of the SALT II treaty. A scheme dredged up from the archives for creating a so-called "European army"--a scheme which failed ignominiously 25 years ago--has been brought into play. And here adroit use is made of the following demagogic ploy: "Look, gentlemen," some figures say, "the Americans are agreeing with the Russians on the basis of the principle of equality on the number of their strategic nuclear missiles. This means that in the event of any conflict we would be deprived of the American 'nuclear umbrella'--the United States would not venture to cover us. The conclusion: We must look after ourselves."

Thus, as Paris' L'HUMANITE wrote recently in an article entitled "Danger--A European Army," the plan for "military integration" of West European states rejected by the peoples of West Europe in the fifties is being proposed anew in the guise of "an analysis of the crisis from the European position."

Attempts are being made to make this plan topical in connection with the forthcoming elections to the European Parliament to be held in the EEC countries. Thus, a few days ago General Close, citing the tasks of that parliament, which other hotheads want to give some kind of "supranational legislative authority" although most West Europeans are against this, included such tasks as "coordinating strategies and tactics," promoting "arms standardization" and concluding "cooperation agreements having in mind the creation of joint strike forces." Thus, it is said outright: "Joint strike forces"!

It is probably not necessary to recall this since at the end of the French president's recent visit to Moscow a long-term joint action program was signed at summit level, whose purpose constitutes mutual struggle by the USSR and France to prevent wars, and the gibberish spoken by the bellicose general about "joint strike forces" appears simply absurd against this background. But such utterances acquire definite significance if they are compared with the campaign for "European" armament, including nuclear armament, which is developing in countries neighboring France, despite their governments' official course steered toward long-term peaceful cooperation with the USSR and other socialist countries.

I will cite an example. Quite recently some reputable West German figures, despite the demagogic campaign of the opponents of detente against the "Soviet threat," stated correctly that the USSR's armed forces are in fact of a defensive nature. They thereby refuted the malicious attacks by their political opponents.

It is particularly strange that on 21 May the FRG press published reports that appeals were voiced at the German Social Democratic Party forum on security questions in Bremen calling on the Western bloc "to be sufficiently strong not to give the other side the opportunity to use its military potential for aggression (!)." Here the Western press explained just as obligingly that the USSR and its socialist allies are to be understood as the "other side." [paragraph continues]

And, 2 days earlier, FRG Defense Minister H. Apel groundlessly stated on the radio that "the Soviet Union is demonstrating...its intention to use an offensive strategy" and called for "appropriate talks to be held with the USSR to limit its military potential."

It could be thought that H. Apel is unaware that parity exists between the NATO and Warsaw Pact armed forces and that the principle of equality and identical security--not demands for unilateral disarmament by the "other side"--is the recognized basis of the East-West talks on arms reduction.

Such zigzags in the policy connected with questions of insuring security promise nothing good. The vital interests of all Europeans demand that there be no reviving of various corpses, including the plan to create a "European Army", and that the principles of equality and identical security tested by life not be replaced by illusory searches for supremacy in strength. Reason dictates the need to patiently seek and find mutually acceptable solutions, of which the SALT II treaty now being prepared for signing serves as an example.

Impracticable Designs

Meanwhile, U.S. Secretary of State Cyrus Vance, putting aside all urgent business, set out 21 May on a 2-week tour. He spent several days in London, attempting with Lord Carrington, foreign secretary in the new British Government, to devise "joint plans" on acute present-day problems, particularly with regard to the Near East and Zimbabwe--a country which the West still calls Rhodesia in honor of British colonialist Cecil Rhodes who enslaved it. In London Vance also met with Israeli Prime Minister Begin who had flown in. From there Vance headed for the Israeli city of Beersheba, where on 25 May he participated in talks with Egyptian and Israeli delegations on the future of the Palestinian territories of the Gaza Strip and the West Bank (AFP reported yesterday that these talks ended without result and will be resumed 6-7 June in Alexandria).

From there Vance headed for Egypt in order to participate in a meeting between As-Sadat and Begin scheduled to be held today at Al-'Arish on the Sinai Peninsula. Later, according to Western newspapers, he will proceed to Zimbabwe.

The foreign press expresses skepticism about the chances of success of this tour by the U.S. secretary of state. As regards the Near East, it was clear from the very beginning to everybody who refused to engage in self-deception that the separate deal between Egypt and Israel concluded under U.S. pressure has led merely to the further exacerbation of tension in that region.

The United States is giving arms worth billions of dollars to both Israel and Egypt, calculating that they will form the nucleus of a new, aggressive military bloc allied to it. But the Arab states have shunned As-Sadat as a traitor. Nobody wants to have anything to do with him and, in the final analysis, everything has come down to an attempt to establish an unnatural alliance between the two, Egypt and Israel, and this ploy, too, is turning out to be impracticable because of the contradictions separating them.

Meanwhile, Israel's reactionary leaders, sensing their impunity, are becoming impudent. This is evidenced by the aggressive new actions by the Israeli Armed Forces against Lebanon.

As regards Zimbabwe, the U.S. Senate has complicated even more the explosive situation taking shape there by adopting on the eve of Vance's tour a resolution dictated by friends of the Rhodesian white racists; The resolution, despite a very strict UN resolution on economic sanctions against them--sanctions to be observed until the indigenous population become masters of their country--is to lift these sanctions! [paragraph continues]

During the election campaign the new British Conservative Government for its part promised to lift the sanctions, thereby embarking on confrontation with the Zimbabwe people and the African states supporting them.

This defiant position has already resulted in a new exacerbation of the situation in that region.

The situation today on our planet is complex and tense. Nevertheless, it is impossible not to see that the climate of detente is becoming increasingly stable, despite all the difficulties created by forces opposing the will of many millions of people desiring peace, freedom and independence.

The general support for SALT II, whose anticipated conclusion soon is welcomed on every continent, is convincing confirmation of this. It is also attested by the encouraging, increasingly broad support for the constructive new ideas advanced by the Warsaw Pact Foreign Ministers' Committee.

These days the Soviet people, refusing to submit to the disorientating propaganda of forces hostile to peace, and at the same time not giving way to the dangerous illusions that all difficulties are already behind them and that it remains only to exploit the fruits of detente, are guided by the clear view set out by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev in his 17 May speech in the Kremlin: "We Soviet communists see that it is essential to work more and more for lasting peace and for better and more developed international cooperation"

STUDIO NINE COMMENTATORS DISCUSS SALT, MBFR, EUROPE

LD280552 Moscow in English to Great Britain and Ireland 1900 GMT 27 May 79 LD

[Text] Leading Soviet commentators took part the other day in a televised roundtable discussion dedicated to the problem of relaxation in Europe. The discussion was led by Professor Valentin Zorin and Professor Vadim Zagladin, and observer Vsevolod Ovchinnikov of the newspaper PRAVDA took part in it. We want you to listen to fragements of the discussion read by our announcers.

With every round of the Soviet-United States Strategic Arms Limitation Talks, Professor Zorin observed, their sphere is expanding and at the next stage naturally will also concern the problem of European security. We for our part are fully ready to take into consideration the broadest interests of the European states, since we ourselves are a European country. Such an approach is in our interests. On the other hand, we contend that the European countries can and must make a substantial positive contribution towards achieving new vistas in arms limitation.

In this connection there's a point I'd like to draw your attention to. Now on the eve of the Vienna summit there are allegations that the Soviet Union and the United States are concluding a treaty behind Europe's back, that is, it is just super-power policy, aimed at confronting Europe with an accomplished fact and attempting to dominate the world. But of course there are no grounds whatsoever for such allegations, because there's been nothing of the kind at the Soviet-American talks.

But besides those allegations absolutely provocative things are being done as well. For instance, Joseph Luns, NATO's secretary general, has claimed that hundreds or so of the latest Soviet missiles are trained on Europe and that a new threat for the continent can emerge at any minute.

When Federal Germany's defense minister read out what Luns had said, he indignantly dismissed it as humbug. I know for sure that it's just a lie, was the minister's reaction.

Observer Vsevolod Ovchinnikov said that he recalled a very frank statement by a leading Tory political writer and published in the SUNDAY TELEGRAPH. That writer pointed out quite explicitly that the shadow of a threat from outside is quite desirable since it will help to push into the background such undesirable trends in British life as, say, the slogan of social justice, and to supplant such slogans with that of national unity to defend the country, a program that has, for instance, helped the Conservatives in their fight against Labour.

Professor Zagladin said that let's suppose that some people in the West sincerely fear that our military might is too big or that we can increase it, although it's absolutely within the bounds of the norms necessary for the country's defense. But then let's ask why the West didn't accept our proposal to agree on a mutual basis not to increase the level of our respective armed forces in Europe, at any rate while talks are going on in Vienna on the reduction of armed forces and armaments in central Europe. That proposal has not been accepted and we actually don't have any reply to it.

Professor Zorin said that those who in their time came out in Europe from the positions of cold war cannot, however, champion it now so openly, so directly, because on the whole the process of easing tension has taken deep root. The peoples, political figures and parties are seeing the concrete results of this process, Professor Zorin stressed, and proceeding from these results are building their policies accordingly. As I see it, he went on, all this makes it possible to conclude that the situation in Europe is on the whole advantageous for a further promotion of this policy of easing tension, and that the sentiments in favor of the process will have a positive impact on the Soviet-United States talks and for furthering the efforts to limit strategic offensive weapons.

Well, since we are discussing nuclear problems, Professor Zorin went on, I think it would be necessary to dwell, at least in brief, on the internal political processes now going on in Europe. Britain has just had her parliamentary elections, which resulted in a defeat for Labour and in the Conservative Party, led by Margaret Thatcher, taking office.

Vsevolod Ovchinnikov said he'd like to dwell on this more specifically. Now if we take the tendency we've just spoken about, that is, the tendency towards easing tension and developing cooperation on a general European basis, it is possible to say without any exaggeration that Britain's policy has been one that could be characterized by the words "that's not very much my business."

I recall now my French colleagues in London were quite explicitly expressing surprise that the British were showing such inertia towards the problems of European security and the problems of West European integration. It's as if they are living on an island, the Frenchman said. Well, I think, Vsevolod Ovchinnikov went on, this reflects those painful deliberations and hesitations that confr nted Britain's foreign policy in the postwar period. Throughout all these years Britain has had to bear the burden of the biggest military expenditures compared to other NATO countries, that is, 5 to 6 percent of her gross national product. And when it became clear that Britain is increasingly lagging behind her continental rivals, a painful turn was finally made. The Conservatives directed the country into the Common Market.

And the argument here is that at last British industry will get a refreshing cold shower that will prod her on to perfecting the level of her technology. But it appeared that a cold shower is refreshing only if the organism is functioning. In short, the result was quite the opposite of what had been hoped would happen.

Instead of receiving a market of 250 million people, Britain faced an invasion from the continent. What I mean is that the continental (?vanguard moves) views the current correlation of forces in their own interests, so that if one speaks of European integration, well here there's a cautious attitude on the part of Britain's ruling circles and the British public, an attitude that in a certain sense is quite understandable.

But on the other hand inertia regarding the problems of European security has hardly brought anything good to Britain's genuine interests. The peace-loving public has long been proving that even if Britain increased her military expenditures threefold--and here one must remember that to develop a new generation of one's own nuclear weapons costs thousands of millions--well, even if Britain trebled these expenditures and ruined her economy totally, even then the effects of the move politically and militarily will hardly be felt on a global scale. But if a country [word indistinct] breaking (?its links) in the foreign policy field, (?made a) substantial contribution towards signing a treaty on nonproliferation of nuclear weapons, that would give her much bigger dividends in the international arena.

Leonid Brezhnev's message, addressed to the visitors at the Soviet national exhibition in London stressed the Soviet Union's desire to develop good relations with Britain. The message naturally pointed out that such relations depended on both sides. Let's hope that this call will not remain unheeded, Vsevolod Ovchinnikov [word indistinct]

Zagladin on SALT II

LD280610 Moscow in English to North America 2300 GMT 27 May 79 LD

[Text] The Studio Nine program on Soviet television yesterday was devoted to the forthcoming meeting [between] the general secretary of the Soviet Communist Party, Leonid Brezhnev, and United States President Jimmy Carter in Vienna to sign the SALT II treaty. Speaking on that program the deputy chief of the International Department of the Soviet Communist Party Central Committee, Vadim Zagladin, noted the forthcoming meeting will discuss a wide range of international problems, but undoubtedly, he stressed, the main attention will be paid to the discussion and signing of the Soviet-American agreement on the limitation of strategic arms.

It is rather significant, Vadim Zagladin said, that on the threshold of the meeting the opponents of the relaxation of tension have stepped up their activity in an attempt to prevent the SALT II from signing [as heard]. Toward this end they have been resorting to allegations of every kind, saying that the conclusion of the SALT II is fraught with a threat not only for America but also for its West European partners in the NATO military bloc.

One of the zealous advocates of the myth about the Soviet military threat is the NATO supreme commander, General Haig. He and some other opponents of the relaxation of tension and of SALT II already fancy Soviet tank divisions allegedly invading the countries of Western Europe and the United States.

Such tactics are not new, of course. Vadim Zagladin reminded his television audience that the same tactics had been applied by American political and military leaders shortly before the signing of the SALT I treaty in 1972. Then, too, there were quite a few of those who doubted that the Soviet Union could be trusted and that such a treaty was worth signing. Seven years have passed since then.

Today, Vadim Zagladin noted, there is every reason to say that the SALT I treaty has become an extremely important step toward consolidating world peace, toward easing tension and improving Soviet-American relations. More than that, the accord has created favorable conditions for drafting the new SALT II accord, for the signing of which the Soviet and American leaders will soon meet. There is no doubt that the new Soviet-American treaty will become an even more important landmark in the matter of improving the world political climate, consolidating the process of relaxation and spreading it to all continents.

We should also bear in mind, Vadim Zagladin said, that the signing of the SALT II will give impetus to new talks on the next SALT III accord, which will be an even more important stage in the efforts to eliminate the threat of thermonuclear war and ensure peace on earth.

IZVESTIYA EDITORIALIZES ON SALT II, EUROPEAN DETENTE

ID291451 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 23 May 79 Morning Edition p 1 ID

[Editorial: "Following the Course of Peace and International Security"]

[Text] Our party and the Soviet state are firmly and unswervingly following the Leninist course of peace and safeguarding international security. This policy has won the warm support and approval of the entire Soviet people and millions of people on all continents of our planet. The policy of peace and detente pursued by the Soviet Union and other socialist community countries embodies the peoples' hopes for a peaceful future and for the chance to insure social progress and a life worthy of man for people and their children.

The consistent and purposeful implementation of the peace program put forward at the 24th congress and developed by the 25th CPSU Congress had led to marked improvements in the life of mankind. The principles of peaceful coexistence among states with different social systems, as a result of the change in the correlation of forces in the world arena in favor of socialism, are becoming increasingly established in international affairs as the sole realistic and reasonable principles. Thanks to the joint efforts of the Soviet Union, the other socialist countries and the progressive forces of the world it has been possible to move away from cold war toward the relaxation of tension, to make the threat of a thermonuclear catastrophe more remote, to improve the political climate and to stimulate the development of equal, businesslike cooperation among the peoples.

However, the international situation is unsettled at the moment. First one and then another part of the world is subjected to dangerous ordeals. Freedom is being achieved through many grim battles on soil that has been mutilated by the domination of old and new colonialists. There is exceptional danger latent in the arms race. Under cover of the false thesis about the "Soviet military threat" the NATO countries are accelerating the arms race, which has attained an unprecedented level. The U.S. military-industrial complex is still the epicenter of the fueling of the arms race. The peoples are bound to be alarmed by the Pentagon's development of new types of mass destruction weapons and means of delivering them.

The most urgent task facing the peoples today is that of halting the arms race and effecting disarmament and detente in the military sphere, including the broadening of confidence-building measures. It was for this reason that millions of people in the world welcomed with profound satisfaction the report that, in accordance with an agreement that has been reached, L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, will meet with U.S. President J. Carter in Vienna on approximately 15-18 June. The purpose of the meeting is to approve and sign the treaty on strategic offensive arms limitation which is now being finalized and also to discuss other questions of mutual interest to the USSR and the United States.

"We are now on the threshold," Comrade L.I. Brezhnev said in his speech at the Kremlin dinner in honor of J. Broz Tito, president of Yugoslavia and of the LCY, "of the final completion of our talks with the United States on strategic arms limitation. The agreements which will be signed during our meeting with President Carter will undoubtedly be an important milestone on the difficult yet correct path which leads to peace and security for the peoples."

This treaty is possible only if the principles of equality and undiminished security are observed. It reflects a careful balance of interests not detrimental to either side. The treaty is equally necessary and advantageous to the United States and the Soviet Union and to all countries interested in strengthening peace. The conclusion of the SALT II treaty is bound to have a beneficial influence on the international climate as a whole.

The contribution of the Leninist party and Soviet state to the historic cause of strengthening peace and to deepening detente is great and invaluable. The most tangible positive shifts have been achieved in Europe. And this is natural in that the influence of the forces of socialism is most marked here. The European Continent saw the birth of the fraternal socialist countries' initiative on holding the first meeting in favor of security and cooperation--the all-European conference in Helsinki. The Warsaw Pact states are putting forward more and more initiatives aimed at strengthening peace, deepening detente and developing cooperation in the spirit of the Final Act of the all-European conference. The documents adopted by the Moscow conference of the Political Consultative Committee and the Warsaw Pact countries' Foreign Ministers Committee session in Budapest in mid-May are striking evidence of this.

In accordance with the instructions of the Political Consultative Committee, the Foreign Ministers Committee examined measures, taking into account the development of the situation, to fulfill the tasks set forth in the declaration adopted at the Political Consultative Committee conference in Moscow on 23 November 1978. The ministers stressed in their communique that under present-day conditions the conclusion among all the states participating in this conference of a treaty renouncing the first use of nuclear and conventional arms against one another would be a major step in strengthening peace and security in Europe in keeping with the Final Act of the all-European conference. It is proposed that a conference be convened at a political level for this purpose with all European states, the United States and Canada participating.

The foreign ministers confirmed their states' view that the 1980 Madrid meeting of representatives of states which participated in the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe is intended to contribute to the consolidation and deepening of the relaxation of tension and the strengthening and broadening of all-European cooperation. The socialist community countries want the Madrid meeting to concentrate on agreeing on concrete positive steps to implement the principles and accords of the Final Act.

The Soviet Union and the socialist community countries are acting consistently and enterprisingly in the interests of peace, detente and international cooperation. Their noble actions are supported by peace-loving and progressive forces the world over.

VLADIVOSTOK RADIO PROGRAM DISCUSSES SALT, PRC

OW270241 [Editorial Report OW] Vladivostok Maritime Service in Russian to the Pacific Far East at 0710 GMT on 7 May 1979 during its regular program carries a discussion between Aleksandr Kopeyka and lecturers on international affairs Anatoliy Petrovich Popov and Ivan Semenovich Rezepov devoted to international political events in April. After briefly discussing events in April in Afghanistan, Kampuchea, Iran, Nicaragua and Uganda, Rezepov says that one of the major events was Brezhnev's talks with France's Giscard d'Estaing.

Stressing that strengthening international security and ending the arms race "are today the most important and most urgent tasks facing mankind," Rezepov says that this is why "one of the main trends in the foreign policy activities of the Soviet Union is the struggle to end the arms race and achieve disarmament." He calls the "working out, signing, and ratification of a new Soviet-U.S. agreement on limiting offensive strategic arms, SALT II," the most importnat task in this sphere.

Rezepov says: "as you know, talks on these questions have been going on for nearly 7 years. A powerful impetus for them was the agreement reached during the meeting between Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev with former U.S. President Gerald Ford in our city [Vladivostok] in November 1974. During the Vladivostok meeting the main parameters of the new agreement were determined which should replace the temporary agreement between the Soviet Union and the United States on limiting certain systems of strategic offensive arms signed in 1972. Since then enormous work has been carried out.

"Through joint efforts the two sides have meticulously studied and coordinated the majority of questions under discussion and are carrying our practical studies of the texts of corresponding documents. What are these documents? First of all, this is the agreement to remain in force until 1985, the 3-year protocol on certain temporary measures which is an integral part of this agreement; and, third, the possible joint declaration on the main trends for further talks on new measures in the field of limitation and then reduction of strategic arms.

"Agreement has yet to be reached on just two or three outstanding questions linked basically with controlling the implementation of the agreement. It should be stressed that the SALT II talks were held and are being held in very difficult conditions due primarily to the difficulty of the topic of the talks itself, for the two sides are discussing the major problems tied to the security of both sides, and, second, by the aspiration of certain U.S. circles, primarily the military-industrial complex, to depart from the principle of equality and equal security and to achieve advantages at the expense of our country.

"However, despite the intrigues of the U.S. hawks, the treaty is close to being signed, as Comrade Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, said, speaking before voters of the Bauman Electoral District in Moscow, this treaty from our point of view could in some ways be better, not everything in it fully corresponds with our wishes, but it is a wise compromise taking into account the interests of both sides. First of all, the new treaty, if it is signed, ratified, and comes into force, will create a certain barrier for several years on the path to further accumulation of the most destructive and expensive kinds of weapons.

"For example, the influential U.S. Senator Kennedy, an active supporter of the treaty, speaking at the annual arms control conference declared that in the event that the SALT II talks fail, a new and even more dangerous round of the unbridled arms race will begin which will cost American taxpayers another 100 billion dollars. Second, the coming into force of the treaty will signify a continuation of the process of curbing the arms race begun at the initiative of the USSR. The envisaged SALT III treaty then assumes not only a limitation on the arms buildup, but their reduction by both sides. The treaty being prepared will also help intensify other talks being held at present aimed at containing the growth of nuclear missiles, particularly those on completely banning nuclear weapons tests, on limiting trade in conventional arms, on reducing arms and armed forces in central Europe, and so forth.

"Presently, a fierce struggle is developing in the United States over the questions of SALT II and its ratification. It is common knowledge that, in accordance with Carter's decision, it requires a minimum of two-thirds, or 67 votes, in the U.S. Senate for ratification. While the results of public polls show that more than 70 percent of all Americans support SALT II--it can be seen why--its opponents are establishing various committees and commissions in an attempt to defeat it. However, the people want to believe that man's intelligence and state wisdom will have the upper hand because the conclusion of the SALT II treaty, as Comrade Brezhnev noted, will have a favorable influence on the world political climate as a whole and on the strengthening of peace throughout the world."

Kopeyka goes on to ask Popov for his views on events in April in the Near East and Indochina. Popov notes that the Egyptian-Israeli alliance is directed against the progressive and national liberation forces in the area, adding that Washington's policy serves imperialism and the cold war which various hawks are trying to revive on a world scale. On the Indochina situation Popov says that as a result of China's aggression against Vietnam, the question of security in Asia, particularly in Southeast Asia, has acquired special topicality. "Imperialism," Popov says, "which failed to affirm its supremacy by military means" in this area, "now in collusion with the Beijing reactionaries attempts to get revenge not only for its defeat in Indochina but for the loss of Afghanistan, and Iran as well." He adds that "the strategic interests of China, the United States, and Japan have coincided in Southeast Asia, but these interests are not identical," with Beijing seeking spheres of interest, the United States maintaining its military presence, and Tokyo expanding its economic offensive. All three strive to hinder the strengthening of the forces of progress in Indochina.

MOSCOW OLYMPICS OFFICIAL CONDEMNS RACISM IN SPORTS

LD271840 Moscow TASS in English 1718 GMT 27 May 79 LD

[Text] Moscow, May 27, TASS--"Together with all progressive forces we are struggling to clear the international sports movement from racism and apartheid", Vladimir Popov, first deputy chairman of the 1980 Olympic Games Organizing Committee, told the 43rd Congress of the International Sporting Press Association. "The doors of Olympic Moscow will be closed to those who implant racism and apartheid in sports".

The Soviet Union has always upheld and upholds the principles of equality and self-determination of peoples, and firmly condemns the criminal policy pursued by racist regimes.

"Our attitude was and remains extremely negative to contacts in any sports events with teams and sportsmen of countries with racist regimes--the RSA and Rhodesia, expelled from the world Olympic movement for implanting racism and apartheid in sports," Popov said in his speech.

This position fully corresponds to the letter and spirit of the rules of the Olympic charter. This position conforms also to the new rules of the International Sporting Press Association, adopted at the current Moscow congress. Voting for these rules were the overwhelming majority of delegates, representing 49 countries, including Congo, Ghana, Madagascar, Zaire, Tunisia, and Kenya.

On the concluding day of the congress it heard the organizers of the 7th Summer Spartakiad of the USSR peoples, the 10th World Universiad in Mexico City and the 7th Mediterranean Sports Games at Split, Yugoslavia, in which the participation of many African sportsmen is expected.

SOVIET PRESS ATTACKS U.S. DETRACTORS ON 'SOVIET THREAT'

Inspired by Military-Industrial Complex

LD290917 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 24 May 79 Morning Edition p 5 LD

[Correspondent M. Sturua report: "Who Stands Behind the Fabrication of the 'Soviet Military Threat'"]

[Text] Washington--It was in those memorable days when the future of the neutron bomb threatening man's future was being debated in the Capitol and in other corridors of power on the Potomac. Gen George Keegan, former chief of intelligence of the U.S. Air Force, unexpectedly arrived in Washington. "My personal presence on the Capitol is essential," this professional military man and no less professional compiler of myths about the "Soviet threat," announced pompously. The anticommunism and anti-Sovietism of this "mythmaker" are redolent of a pathological condition and at the same time of clowning. Thus, for instance, he appeared for his briefing sessions in the Pentagon dressed in the uniform of a Soviet general in order, as he put it, "to emphasize the full proximity of the Red manace." One of the participants in these briefing sessions recalls: "Keegan would alternate between whispering and shouting and toward the end of his speech the hypotnized audience was prepared to fight hordes of Reds....Keegan knew better than anyone how to intimidate his audience."

This is not surprising. After all, as he likes to boast, Keegan has behind him "35 years of professional study of the Soviet threat." During these 35 years the general's brains have been addled and he has wrung many people's necks. For this McCarthy in general's uniform "Reds" appear even in the Pentagon. He officially recorded--in the spirit of the endless Chinese "serious warnings"--"100 serious differences" with Washington's military policy. "Even professional military men are becoming spineless and it is not even worth mentioning politicians," the general rages. To have a completely free hand, Keegan resigned, he is now executive vice president of the American Institute for Issues of Stragegy [Amerikanskiy Institut po Voprosam Strategii]. Let us add on our own behalf, that what is meant is the strategy of intimidating people with the "Soviet threat."

Styles like General Keegan cannot simply be discounted, writing them off as relics of the lamentable era of Forrestal, the first Pentagon chief, whose own fabrications about "the Soviet aggression" drove him out of his mind and he threw himself from the window of a military hospital. The Forrestals of the late seventies are not simply a special breed of Western reactionaries. They are a phenomenon and a very dangerous one at that. Among them we can see politicians like Senator Moynihan who states that "the Russians are on the march" and they will soon begin to nationalize U.S. banks by force or Senator Nunn, who informed the world of the intention "of the Russians to seize all Western Europe in 72 hours." They also include hawks of the pen like the Pentagon's "trump duo"--Evans and Novak--or George Will. They include former leaders grouped around the Washington "Army and Navy Club." They also include people, who are not at all has-beens like General Haig, supreme commander-in chief of the NATO Allied Armed Forces in Europe, whose hallucinations are very similar to those of Forrestal and who predicted "Europe's capture by the Soviets" and has placed on record his "serious differences" at least as frequently as General Keegan.

In brief, you simply cannot enumerate all those who scream full force with their cast-iron throats: "The Russians are coming!" As Kennan, former U.S. ambassador to the Soviet Union, wrote in his book "The Cloud of Danger," "this group is a very motley but numerous and vociferous bunch." A very accurate way of putting it. Yes, their names are legion. But the name of their leader and inspirer is more specific--the U.S. military-industrial complex.

"Who stands to gain?" the well-known principle of the ancient Roman lawyers questions. The dissemination of myths about "the Soviet military threat" is to the advantage of the military-industrial complex. It is not hard to establish the natural law of the ebb and flow (though cases of the latter are far rarer) of hysteria concerning "the Soviet military threat" in the United States. The wave of this hysteria rises when Congress has to vote for the latest Pentagon budget, when it is essential to extort additional expenditure on the arms race from their NATO allies, as has been the case at the recent NATO Council sessions, when partners refusing to toe the line have to be taken in hand or when it is necessary to interfere in their internal affairs, when the public must be set on a false trail and its attention diverted from the threat of real aggression and, of course, when the military-industrial complex begins to feel detente, particularly military detente, breathing down its neck.

The marathon lasting almost 7 years to draw up the SALT II treaty provides an impressive picture of the interdependence of the cries of "the Russians are coming" and the negotiating sides' advance toward their goal. The closer this goal became, the more heart-rendingly the mythmakers of the "Soviet military threat" wailed. And now, on the threshold of the Vienna summit, they are in a paroxysm close to that of Forrestal's. As military observer Walter Pincus writes, "the closer we come to the conclusion of the SALT II treaty, the more popular war games become. And when the opponents of the treaty play, it is always the Russians who win." Of course, this is not done out of love for us, but out of the desire to compromise SALT II and present it in the form of some Trojan Horse with whose aid the Soviet Union will allegedly be able to bring the United States to its knees. Speaking of these "war games" lovers or to be more precise provocative insinuations, the well-known U.S. diplomat and journalist Charles Yost remarks: "What we can doubt is their objectivity, prudence and sometimes even their sanity."

The lack of mental health is more than compensated by the healthiness of their financial basis. The Forrestals of the seventies, in contrast to previous years, are grouped increasingly closely around various organizations firmly linked to the military-industrial complex. They include "The American Security Council" which includes almost all the Pentagon's high-ranking retired officers; the "Coalition for Peace Through Strength" uniting a number of reactionary political groupings, and finally the "Committee on the Present Danger" headed by Paul Nitze.

It is worth dwelling on this figure for a while. Who is Nitze? He is called "a gray-haired hawk." He did indeed turn gray on the field of anti-Sovietism and the compilation of myths about "the Soviet military threat." By an irony of fate for 5 years Nitze headed the U.S. delegation at the SALT talks in Geneva. It is not surprising that they advanced at a tortoise-pace! He is now calling from the threshold for the rejection of SALT II since, he says, this agreement "will make the Russians the masters of the situation." Nitze states: "We do not need SALT II but additional billons of dollars for the military budget."

Nitze used to admire Chamberlain, regarding this appeaser of aggression as an "angel of peace." I have mentioned this detail for a reason. The bugbear of "appeasement" is utilized by the military-industrial complex and its propaganda troubadours as one version of the "Soviet military threat." It is not inappropriate to remind lovers of historical digressions that both the anti-Comintern pact and Hitler's military machine were created to the accompaniment of talk of the "Red peril" and the "threat from the East" and that Munich was possible largely thanks to the endeavors of the "myth-makers" of the thirties, from whose midst Forrestal came and Nitze and company now come.

Before continuing our narrative, I would like to dwell on the main trick by means of which SALT II opponents attempt to deceive the American public by representing the treaty as an act of "unconditional surrender to the Soviets." In actual fact SALT II reflects a carefully considered balance of interests without prejudice to any side. SALT II opponents fraudulently distort the true situation. In particular, the aforementioned "hawks of the pen" will and the Evans-Novak duo transgress in this way. They are regularly grabbed by the arm and exposed but, nothing daunted, they continue to lie: The end--to wreck detente--justifies any means.

For fairness' sake it must be said that not only journalists resort to these distortions. It is not for nothing that when the rightwing U.S. NEWS & WORLD REPORT devoted a special issue to the theme of "new alarm at the Russian threat," those words were traced out on the magazine's cover in the guise of the muzzles of tank guns. The magazine's delirious fabrications were buttressed by the prestige of General Jones, chairman of the U.S. Joint Chiefs of Staff. Stars on a shoulder board look very impressive, particularly on color television. They "inspire confidence" in the man in the street, and, pinning back his ears, he swallows the poisonous broth of the "Soviet military threat."

But the myth of the "Soviet military threat" does not only have, so to speak, an applied purpose--to wreck SALT II, step up the arms race and so forth. It also has a purely ideological aim. With the aid of this myth manufactured according to Goebels' prescription of the "big lie," the troubadours of anti-Sovietism want--or to be more accurate, are attempting--to defame the Soviet Union's peace-loving foreign policy and the immutable philosophical basis of that policy: the Leninist principles of peaceful coexistence. It is not for nothing, according to Barnett, Harvard University Russian Research Center staff member, that "even that very expression made John Foster Dulles seethe with rage."

But what can be said about the Dulleses of the seventies who are no longer able to pursue the "position-of-strength" policy? They are not merely seething but literally boiling over with rage. Incidentally, establishment of military parity between the Soviet Union and the United States caused shock waves among those American militarists who were accustomed to issuing orders to other countries as though to their own companies. It must be said that many American military men and politicians see precisely this parity as the so-called "Soviet threat." They still cannot get used to the fact that dreams of world domination are not destined to be realized.

Nor are they to be allowed to defame our policy's love of peace. Facts are stubborn things and they cannot be smashed by the fury and lies of the present-day Dulleses and Forrestals. The years of existence of Soviet power demonstrate and prove that the Soviet Union has never fought aggressive wars, while the United States, according to America's Brookings Institution, has supported its foreign policy actions by armed force on 215 occasions since 1946 and has threatened to use nuclear weapons 19 times. [paragraph continues]

According to official data, the United States maintains "an active military presence" in almost 30 states. The total size of the overseas contingent of American Armed Forces is at least about 500,000. They have at their disposal the most modern weapons, including nuclear weapons.

Finally, it is precisely the Soviet Union and not the United States which has in the last few years put forward more than 100 disarmament proposals and is seeking actively to implement them. The false and slanderous character of the myths of the "Soviet military threat" was cogently demonstrated in L.I. Brezhnev's answers to the questions of the Social Democratic Party of Germany weekly VORWAERTS: "The Soviet Union," L.I. Brezhnev said, "is indeed a powerful state--powerful from the political, economic and military viewpoints. But the Soviet Union is a peaceful state. Its love of peace stems from the very nature of our society where the supreme goal proclaimed by the laws and decisions of the highest political authorities is concern for steadily increasing people's material well-being and culture. There is no task which we intend to resolve by military means. There is no state against which we would make territorial or any other claims fraught with a military clash."

...We began our story with a description of the farcical masquerade to which General Keegan resorted in the Pentagon. So let us end with a description of another masquerade. I refer to the "aggressor" program which the U.S. Air Force is implementing. According to this program, certain American Air Force subunits at Nellis air base "mimic" an invasion of the United States by the Soviet Union. For this, American aircraft are "made up" to resemble our Migs while the pilots are dressed in the uniforms of Soviet fliers. The provocative character of this program is obvious, but its initiators should not forget that even a big lie has small wings. You cannot fly far with them.

'Bogey' of Soviet Threat

LD241403 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 22 May 79 p 3 LD

[V. Rubtsov article: "Who Needs the Bugbear of the 'Soviet Threat'"]

[Text] The growth of the USSR's prestige, the success of the Soviet peace program and Soviet foreign policy initiatives in the last few years and the development of the detente process are really scaring representatives of the U.S. military-industrial complex. They are feverishly entrenching themselves in cold war positions, uniting in many committees, centers, societies, movements and leagues. They complain unceasingly that detente is becoming a "one-way street", that the Soviet Union alone can gain by it and that unless the United States acquires in the detente process opportunities to interfere actively in USSR affairs, there is no point in America's improving relations with our country.

The prospect of deepening detente and extending it to the military sphere particularly scare militarist circles in the United States, the political reactionaries linked with them and the military-industrial corporations. And this is no accident. [paragraph continues]

"Modern American militarism," as U.S. Navy Col [as published] J. Donovan wrote in his book "U.S. Militarism," "is impelled by the constantly growing production of new types of weapons and military equipment.... The need to protect American interests abroad--that is, on a global scale--dictates an annual increase in military budgets." Prominent diplomat and historian George Kennan also notes that "all who personally profit by it have an interest in continuing the great flood of military expenditure."

Since for several years now the U.S. military budget has annually exceeded the $100-billion mark and since the Pentagon's annual purchases of military equipment are increasing and sales of weapons and military equipment to other countries yield colossal profits, it is not difficult to imagine the position of those who have long been feeding at the military trough and who have perceived the relaxation of tension as a danger to themselves. If you add to this the weakening of the American monopolies' positions now in one region of the globe, now in another, because the developing countries are seeking both political and economic independence, the military-industrial complex is extremely interested not only in justifying the growth of the military budget but also in seeking a pretext for preserving and strengthening the network of American military bases scattered throughout the world. So now the decrepit bugbear of the "Soviet military threat" has once again been dredged up.

A motley crew which has proclaimed itself the "Coalition for Peace Through Strength" has begun to raise a ballyhoo over this bugbear in the United States. Just who isn't a member of it: the Committee to Maintain an Independent Congress, the National Center for Strategic Information, the Committee on the Present Danger, the American Security Council, the John Birch Society, the National League for Social Justice, the Democratic New Deal, the Fascist White Power Movement, "Young Americans for Liberty," an organization of the same Brown hue, and so on and so forth. All these organizations--old, updated and newly emerged--are generously financed and publicized.

On careful examination of this motley crew you cannot help noticing that the same old faces--mostly long familiary--keep turning up at all these organizations' clamorous anti-Soviet activities. Throughout the 25-year period of cold war they all, whether in military uniform or civilian garb, were featured in various anti-Soviet assemblages and or simultaneously were on the leadership of several "public" organizations and on the boards of corporations. Now they would come to the forefront of political life, now they would leave it; they were the occasion and object of news and sensations and periodically were in state service, participating in policymaking. These people kick up a continuous ballyhoo, attracting the attention of the broad public. For greater persuasiveness they often place in positions of prominence people from academic circles and representatives of university professors who are, it is said, disposed toward objective analysis by virtue of their profession, although in reality they are by no means adverse to bustling round the military-industrial table.

E. Rostow, professor of law at Yale University, retired Admiral Zumwalt, retired Generals Lemnitzer and Taylor, physicist E. Teller, father of the American hydrogen bomb, Angleton, former chief of CIA counterintelligence, steel industrialist Good, former CIA chief W. Colby, former Treasury Secretary H. Fowler, former Secretary of State D. Rusk, former Secretary of the Navy and also former Assistant Defense Secretary and head of the State Department planning section P. Nitze, former Assistant Defense Secretary D. Packard, who is better known as chairman of the Hewlett-Packard Company--all these and another 30 or so well-known American personalities in various outfits are trying to create in the ordinary U.S. citizen an impression of the "weight" of the slanderous ravings composed on the theme of the "Soviet military danger." These people also believe that these groundless assertions have been given greater weight now that the utmost use is made of these words by the renegades from socialism in Beijing, who thereby conceal their hegemonist plans.

John Fisher, the inveterate "cold war" crusader and FBI agent since 1947 who created the "American Security Council" in the mid-fifties, has again become active. A short time ago he poisoned the television airwaves with the move "payment for peace and freedom" concocted jointly with anti-Soviets from the AFL-CIO. This half-hour work, which alternates pictures of the Soviet Army with terrifying commentaries from representatives of the American military, was a primitive distortion of the facts intended for extremely ill-informed people. In a short space of time it was duplicated in thousands of copies and shown hundreds of times in all corners of American through local television networks.

Eugene Rostow, chairman of the "Committee on the Present Danger" and one of the most active opponents of the thaw in the international climate, openly exposed the plans of those who share his views in an address to American Veterans of Foreign Wars": Our efforts are directed not only against the strategic arms limitation agreement. There is also a larger task: to recreate an atmosphere of support for the U.S. foreign policy which existed in President Truman's time." In other words, to redirect Americans' awareness to the times of the "cold war," when the United States tried to dictate terms to other countries. But does American reaction have grounds for such ambitions now, in a changed world?

A massive press output, generous expenditure on advertising seminars, lectures and television discussions and group and individual trips abroad by those mentioned above (including trips to Beijing) in the search for allies in the struggle against the "Soviet threat"--all this is intended to cause a state of uncontrolled fear among a section of the public which can only be lessened, allegedly, by unrestrained Pentagon military expenditure. The U.S. public inevitably becomes the subject of a triple deception: First they are intimidated by "experts" with a preoccupied look, with drawings of diagrams of the "growth in Soviet armaments" in their hands and with figures allegedly leaked from secret CIA documents, from which it is "obvious" that America is in a poor state, that it is being outstripped and that it is becoming a "second-class" state. Then, after frightening them, the specialists question the public on their opinion and test their reaction.

The people who have been misled are naturally unsatisfied with the poor state of affairs and with being "second-rate" in the world affairs. Emphasizing this "public opinion," the mass information media, which are monopoly mouthpieces, begin to criticize the administration for allegedly ignoring public opinion, which, they say, demands a "hard line" with respect to the Russians.

"Nervousness" is also displayed by congressmen associated with the military-industrial complex, hypocritically citing voters' "sentiments." Then, thanks to their efforts and pressure, the military budget makes a new leap to a record level. The taxpayer, having been defamed in this way, is forced to make new financial sacrifices for the sake of the selfish interests of the military-industrial complex. First the subject of psychological indoctrination, then a victim of deception and robbery--that is the unenviable lot of the "broad public," prepared for them by the enemies of detente.

However, in pulling the decrepit bugaboo of the "Soviet threat" off its dusty bookshelves, U.S. reactionary forces are taking a considerable risk. The potential for propaganda maneuvering is greatly reduced. Recent years have been characterized in America by such frequent alternation between bright hopes and bitter disappointments, such a quantity of failures and disappointments that gross manipulation of public opinion is no longer easy. A significant proportion of the U.S. population does not believe in the myth of the "Soviet threat" and doubts the "arguments" of the opponents of relaxation of international tension. Speaking in favor of the Soviet-American Strategic Arms Limitation Treaty recently, U.S. President J. Carter indicated the impasse into which the clamorous "hawks" are leading America by threatening, in particular, to frustrate Senate ratification of the SALT II treaty. The President noted that the wrecking of the agreement by the Senate would place America in the role of instigator of war in front of the whole world.

And in our complex times, world public opinion must be reckoned with.

Anti-SALT Views of the 'Committee'

LD300805 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 25 May 79 p 4 LD

[Ye. Grigoryev, V. Kobysh article under the rubric "American Observations": "1028 Connecticut Avenue..."]

[Text] Acquaintance with another country means above all contacts with its people. The International Communications Agency, which invited a delegation of Soviet journalists to familiarize themselves with life, problems and policy in the United States, provided many meetings. How do Americans assess detente prospects? What do they think about the state of relations between our countries? About the benefits and significance of SALT II? Naturally, we were interested above all by such questions. The answers, opinions and assessments of those we spoke with were diverse. But they were mainly answers and assessments of good will, reflecting the desire for peaceful coexistence and cooperation between our two countries in the interests of strengthening universal peace.

Probably all the specific people with whom we met--workers, students, professors, representatives of the business world, labor union figures, civil servants, housewives, journalists, city mayors--are now satisfied with the fact that a Soviet-American summit meeting is planned and that the SALT II treaty, on which work is now nearing completion, could be signed in the near future.

But we also spoke with people who are probably now going about with even more gloomy, scowling faces than when we met them. We would like to talk about these people in particular.

It was on Washington's Connecticut Avenue, number 1028, a building which is in no way remarkable. It houses a number of firms and offices of all kinds, including the Society for Research into Solar Flares, and also on the 11th floor, the "Committee on the Present Danger," which interested us.

On going there we had already heard a great deal about its extremely energetic activity. We knew that this committee, createdin November 1976 when voices calling for the signing of the SALT I agreement were becoming ever louder in the United States, unites representatives of military corporations, extreme rightwing politicians, bellicose retired generals, intelligence agents, diplomats and anticommunist labor union bosses. Each of them had his own interests which he brought into this alliance, but they were united by their common hostility to the policy of detente and limiting the arms race.

The Executive Committee of the Committee on the Present Danger was headed by Prof Eugene Rostow, which was presumably intended to make the organization academic in nature. Professor Rostow has not changed in any respect since the time he held the post of assistant to the U.S. secretary of state: An advocate of a "tough" line with respect to the USSR and of increasing military expenditure, he is known for his close ties with the military-industrial complex.

Among the members of the Committee on the Present Danger are Generals M. Ridgeway, Lemnitzer and Goodpasture--former commanders in chief of NATO forces in Europe who did a great deal to help whip up international tension. Gen M. Taylor was chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff and subsequently U.S. ambassador to Saigon during the American aggression. He won international fame back in the late fifties, when he declared at a NATO Council session that he would like to wipe the Soviet Union off the face of the earth. Adm E.R. Zumwalt, former U.S. naval commander in Vietnam and one of the fiercest communist haters and detente opponents, is also among the active members on the committee.

And, finally, Paul Nitze, former secretary of the navy and former assistant defense secretary. Nitze on the committee is a star of the first magnitude. He was once a member of the U.S. delegation to disarmament talks and is therefore advertised as an expert in that field. Such people as Nitze are particularly dangerous. Many ordinary Americans have been confused and intimidated with the "Soviet threat" from all sides over the decades. Nitze and company vigorously take advantage of this. They complicate the SALT II discussions by trying to prove that this agreement will allow the USSR to outstrip the United States in the strategic arms sphere and will downgrade their country in military terms to the role of a second-rate power, that America has been manipulated during the talks, and so forth. "Experts" like Nitze cite pseudofactual evidence, blinding their readers and listeners with figures chosen at their discretion indicating numbers of missiles, launching installations, bombers and so forth.

To corporations manufacturing missiles and bombers such propaganda is like manna from heaven. It was not for nothing that Edward Lefevre, head of the Washington mission of the General Dynamics Corporation, one of the Pentagon's biggest contractors, publicly ranted: "People must believe in the existence of a permanent threat." These and other corporations, with the help of the Committee on the Present Danger and other "levers," constantly maintain the feeling of fear in the face of the mythical "Soviet threat": For profits are in direct proportion to the pitch of this fear. They have become active on a particularly large scale in connection with the discussion of the SALT II treaty. As was stated at a recent White House press conference, in the government's opinion "a well-financed campaign aimed at wrecking the SALT agreement is underway" in the United States.

The "committee" on Connecticut Avenue has become one of the main centers for psychological warfare and malicious, slanderous propaganda about the "Soviet military threat." So here we were in this headquarters of SALT opponents and enemies of detente policy. From an entrance hall piled almost to the ceiling with propaganda literature, a door led into spacious premises whose interior is reminiscent of theatrical decor. A staircase led down from the second floor in a steep curve, leading to a conference table shaped like a boomerang.

We were met by Charles Taylor, director of the Committee on the Present Danger, his deputy Paul Green and another rather pale, bearded young man called Charles Cooperman, who did not utter a single word during the conversation. We found out later that he is known on the committee as an expert on military issues. Our hosts' faces were strained, unsmiling, as if they were expecting some dirty trick from us or some action in the spirit of the "present danger."

We sat at the boomerang table and asked them to tell us about the committee's tasks and to explain where its leaders see danger for the United States today.

"The Soviet Union is constantly building up its military might and the United States is lagging behind, we see danger in that. You are preparing for an offensive war to turn the whole world communist under Moscow's domination," Taylor asserted by rote.

And what about the generally acknowledged balance of forces?

"Yes it does exist now," the committee director agreed reluctantly, and immediately returned to his former theme: "But we are worried about the future, we believe that the USSR is seeking military superiority and is obtaining trump cards for that purpose."

Proof, of course, our interlocutors had none, since there is no "present danger." There is conscious manipulation of various facts, deception of public opinion, a gut feeling of anticommunism, the concrete task of wrecking the SALT II agreement. But what of that...?

"The Committee on the Present Danger has always advocated strategic arms limitation. We also advocated SALT talks," Mr Taylor suddenly said, looking round at his assistants just in case. They nodded. But that mask concealed complete denial.

"Alas," Taylor feigned regret, launching into an explanation, "it emerges clearly from the talks that it will not be an agreement in accordance with our requirements.

The basic standards must be these: Before the United States agrees to SALT II we must ascertain that all Soviet arms can be verified. We must also know what kinds of weapons we intend to deploy during the operation of the treaty."

In the light of such conclusions, how does the Committee on the Present Danger assess the government's policy, in particular its vast military expenditure?

"It is quite inadequate," Taylor stated decisively. "The United States does not spend enough on arms. We must increase the military budget."

"And by how much?"

Mr Turner was becoming increasingly talkative.

"We do not express our desires in terms of dollars or percentages. We only say it is necessary to increase expenditure for military purposes, and substantially."

We asked him to tell us what makes up the committee's budget.

"Mainly contributions from private citizens. In our 26 months of activity $310,000 has been spent."

Mr Taylor was being modest. It has been reported in the American press that last year alone the Committee on the Present Danger spent about $750,000 on propaganda against SALT II, and this year significantly more will be spent, and that the committee has practically unlimited resources. The money is mainly donated by corporations working for war--everyone knows that too. With this money the committee produces and disseminates a mass of propaganda literature.

"These materials are distributed to the 141 committee members, and also in accordance with a list. There are 8,000 addresses on the list, including the press. Approximately 10 percent of recipients are the press."

That is who feeds the American mass information media with a considerable quantity of frightening "information" on the "Soviet military threat." We saw many of the committee's publications. "While America sleeps, Russia is arming itself"; "The United States is being manipulated at the SALT talks"; "SALT is the path to war, not peace"--such lines are abundant in the committee's publications. Not just these hysterical incantations, but also the goldmines of figures cited in the pamphlets are a tissue of lies. The bosses of the Committee on the Present Danger are professional opponents of detente. If our meeting convinced us of anything it was: These gentlemen intend to do everything to torpedo not only the SALT II agreement, but the whole policy of detente.

We emerged onto the sunny street and took a deep breath, as if to cleanse the lungs of poisonous fumes. Ordinary people were walking past with their joys and anxieties. And their dreams, the chief among which is that there should be peace. That is why, despite all the indoctrination in the mold of the Committee on the Present Danger, the vast majority of Americans are firmly for SALT II, for good, mutually advantageous relations between our countries. These precise sentiments were reflected, in a talk with James Reston, New York TIMES observer and patriarch of American journalism.

"Regarding the long-term prospects for USSR-U.S. mutual relations, they are determined in general by the two powers' common interests," the gray-haired Reston said. "Of course, our countries will continue to oppose each other in the ideological sphere. Periods of tension can even be foreseen. However, there is a fundamental common interest--peace. Your new history has entered its seventh decade. You have built a mighty state and become a leading force in the world. But war would bring you nothing good. The same can be said about the United States. And most people are aware of that. Thus the first commandment is to avoid war. It is sad that we have quarreled so much in the last 30 years, but it is all the more clearly evident now how much has been achieved in recent years in the cause of preserving peace."

Concluding the talk, Reston expressed the hope that awareness of this truth will prevail in the United States: Our countries have so much more to gain from cooperation than from confrontation. We willingly subscribe to that desire.

ELECTION RESULTS REFLECT CANADA'S POLITICAL INSTABILITY

LD300823 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 24 May 79 p 5 LD

[Nikolay Bragin commentary: "Changing Guard"]

[Text] The elections to the Federal Parliament held in Canada 22 May were marked by a serious regrouping of political forces in the country's supreme legislative organ. The Liberal Party, in power for the past 16 years, lost the elections. The Liberals will have only 114 seats in the new parliament. The opposition party--the Progressive Conservative Party--emerged in first place. It now has 136 seats. At the same time the New Democratic Party appreciably strengthened its positions by winning 26 seats in these elections--which even the bourgeois press evaluates as a "great success." The small bourgeois Social Credit Party won six seats.

Prime Minister Trudeau has issued a statement to the effect that his government will resign in the next few days and that he personally intends to head the parliamentary opposition. The Conservatives fell short of a absolute majority in Parliament, but J. Clark, their 39-year-old leader, intends to form a government. The fate of this cabinet will depend to a considerable degree on whether it can enlist the support of the Social Credit Party. Together with it the Conservatives can throw together the required parliamentary majority of 142 votes. However, an advantage of only two seats over the opposition can not be called a sound basis for government. The alinement of forces in the parliamentary arena attests in itself to the increased political instability in the country.

The election results reflect to a considerable extent the situation on the economic front and the acute social and other conflicts. The burden of unresolved socioeconomic problems was one of the chief causes of the Liberals' defeat. The exacerbation of the situation in Canada's Quebec Province, where separatist tendencies are manifesting themselves, should also be mentioned. Foreign monopolies are putting serious pressure on the country's domestic and foreign policy.

In the course of the recent vote the majority of Canadians unambiguously expressed their discontent with inflation, unemployment and other aspects of the policies of recent years. But the Liberals have gone, while the problems remain. Confrontation with these problems in the very first days will also be a serious test for the Conservatives.

PRC HYPOCRISY, LIES ABOUT SRV INVASION DENOUNCED

LD291433 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 24 May 79 Morning Edition p 5 LD

[Article by V. Ardatovskiy: "Lies for Domestic Consumption and for Export"]

[Text] The ignominious, failed aggression against Vietnam dealt a heavy blow to the present Beijing leaders' international prestige. As the Chinese population itself learns the truth, it increasingly condemns the bloody adventure against the neighboring people building socialism. Beijing is using all manner of propagandist ruses in an attempt to "repair" the military and political damage by hook or by crook, as is commonly said, although in this case solely by a variety of crooked means.

A new campaign has now been launched in China: "Learn from the heroes." According to an order issued on 4 May, all Pioneer organizations will be involved. The press sings the "heroes" praises daily. A photographic exhibition has opened in Beijing relating their "exploits." In short, the propaganda machine is working at full tilt. But the strange thing is that the number of "heroes" is not mentioned. Why do they miss this opportunity to holler about "mass heroism"? Because, as the reader has already guessed, the halos are being placed about the heads of the "heroes of the defensive counter-strike against Vietnam."

To name the actual number of participants in the offensive against the neighboring country would mean exposing their own allegations about the aggression being a "border action," an almost insignificant incident, the "harmless lesson" that any strict teacher has the right to teach to a disobedient charge. These Chinese export-packaged lies are destined for the new Western friends, who at first tacitly blessed Beijing's aggression and were then somewhat embarrased by the waves of indignation and protest which rose all over the world.

Everybody knows how resolute a rebuff the Vietnam invasion hordes encountered. They went in shaggy and came out shorn, as they say. Yet for several days after the withdrawal of forces the Beijing lies factory distributed fables about how the Vietnamese "grieved" when they bade farewell to the aggressor, how "hard they found it to say goodbye to the Chinese soldiers" and "how loath they were to part with our warriors"--as RENMIN RIBAO reported.

The French paper LE MATIN says that for the benefit of foreigners the Chinese authorities then set up a special camp for Vietnamese prisoners of war which was in every respect like a sanatorium or leisure center. "Don't make a noise, it is the quiet period and the prisoners are resting," the excursion leaders told the visiting correspondents. The paper AHONGGUO QINGNIAN BAO published a photograph: Chinese soldiers feeding abandoned chickens in a Vietnamese village....

One would think that the bird-lover had done nothing reprehensible on Vietnamese soil. That it was not they who burned down and destroyed 735 schools and 691 kindergartens and left 2 out of 430 hospitals intact; that it was not they who laid low temples and pagodas, blew up dams and bridges and brutalized old men, women and children! The interventionists continued to kill even after they had been forced to get out! They left behind thousands of booby-trap mines, which are killing and maiming people even now.

This is not mentioned, of course, by the Beijing ringleaders when they travel south to military units to "honor the heroes." And the pseudoheroes themselves are still not certain in what kind of operations they participated. [paragraph continues]

Many soldiers taken prisoner in Vietnam said that they had been told they were fighting on Chinese soil which had been invaded by enemies and that the local population were representatives of one of south China's national minorities.... Yes, this is the version that has been diligently pushed by the propaganda counterfeiters: The "counterstrike" was delivered for the sake of "self-defense," in response to a border violation by the Vietnamese side.

But these were second-stage lies, so to speak. The first stage was the attempt to keep the invasion from the Chinese people, even though the world had been talking about it for a whole week. But when neither the "figure of silence" nor the talk about "self-defense" paid dividends, the Beijing propaganda services opened the sluice-gates to a turbid flood of chauvinism and unbridled slander against the Vietnamese people and all countries friendly toward them. But the export version of the lies was not forgotten. A noise began to be made about China being ready for talks and wanting to settle border misunderstandings at them.... If it would help matters, Beijing agreed to talk for "100 years, if need be."

The Vietnamese side had always believed that normal relations on the border should be established by means of talks based on mutual respect, and that hostile activity and provocations violating the partner's territorial integrity and sovereignty were inadmissible. Constructive proposals were made on the basis of these principles. In response to the Socialist Republic of Vietnam's [SRV] desire for good-neighborliness, Beijing came out with great-power ultimatums at the talks which it knew were unacceptable and insulting to an independent state. It turned out that Beijing was using the loud statements about wanting talks merely in order to deceive public opinion with "peacemaking" trumpery. This was confirmed by the Chinese delegation's ostentatious demand that the "Hanoi round" of the talks be broken off after its hegemonistic demands encountered a proper rebuff.

Meanwhile, domestic propaganda is preparing public opinion for possible new adventures. The mass training of the People's Militia has begun beneath the slogan "By imitating the heroes of the defensive counterstrike, improve your ability to destroy enemies." The Fourth PRC Armed Forces Spartakiad which has opened in Beijing is devoted to the glorification of these "heroes." In Shanghai 5,000 representatives of the city's youth, gathered for a so-called "Saturday night party," were forced to visit an exhibition before the sports demonstration began. The exhibition taught them how to "pay homage to the heroes of the defensive counterstrike."

While fueling militarist frenzy at home, the Beijing leaders have stealthily begun to sound out world public opinion: What would be its reaction to another bout of aggression against Vietnam. Trial balloons are being launched by Deng Xiaoping himself. Unceremoniously as usual, he talked about the possibility of "a further lesson."

But this is not confined to propaganda. Some 500,000 Chinese soldiers are massed near the border with the SRV. Western correspondents report that columns of servicemen and combat equipment, including aircraft, are flowing into the southern cities of Nanking and Kunming. All this is accompanied by hysterical hollering in the press and on the radio about the "Vietnamese threat," and Beijing is portrayed as the virtual savior of all of Southeast Asia. Goebbels would perhaps have envied the unsurpassed cynicism and hypocrisy with which the PRC is summing up the results of the criminal act against the SRV and preparing the ground for new provocations.

DIFFICULTIES IN U.S.-PRC TRADE TALKS NOTED

LD300108 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 2130 GMT 29 May 79 LD

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] The Washington POST has reported that Robert Strauss, special representative to the U.S. President at the trade talks in Beijing, has presented the Chinese leaders with an ultimatum to accept U.S. conditions for an agreement which would restrict U.S. imports of textiles from China.

Last Friday, our commentator notes, the American-Chinese talks were broken off in Beijing. They had become deadlocked, since the Washington representative had been demanding that China agree to establish a strict quota on exports of their textiles to the United States and the Beijing delegation had been refusing to accede to this. The Chinese leadership evidently assumed that with time their overseas partners, not wanting to cloud Washington's special relationship with Beijing, would make some concessions. But events did not develop that way. On Saturday Robert Strauss flew urgently into the Chinese capital, and along with him came a delegation of some weight, comprising important businessmen and official spokesmen for the State Department. Such a selection of persons accompanying Strauss showed that the problem which had arisen in Beijing touched on the interests of big business in the United States, particularly the textile industry. Articles have been appearing more and more often of late in the American press expressing growing fears over increases in imports of cotton goods from China. According to the U.S. Department of Commerce, last year China more than doubled its export of textiles to the United States, as compared with the preceding year.

China's tough competition on the American cotton goods market is explained by the fact that Beijing simply does not have any other goods to offer to overseas consumers. And in the Chinese capital much hope had been placed on expanding textile exports to America so as to obtain dollars, but now they are seeing that these hopes are no longer (?on offer). The question of restricting imports of Chinese cotton goods has already been decided in Washington. Following a conversation with Chinese leaders, Robert Strauss gave an interview to the Washington POST in which he stated directly: I put a definitive document on the table. This was an ultimatum. The U.S. representative gave Beijing 3 days to accept the American conditions. On expiry of this deadline Strauss will inform the U.S. President of the Chinese position and he in turn will, as the saying goes, make a decision with the aim of defending U.S. national interests.

The terminology of the American statements is clearly expressive of the spirit of trade war. Moreover, Washington is threatening Beijing that if it rejects the U.S. ultimatum, Congress will not approve the American-Chinese agreement signed this month in Beijing. The Beijing leadership is beginning to reap the fruits of its policy of drawing closer to the capitalist world, where it is ready cash which rules.

BREZHNEV DEPARTS FOR 'OFFICIAL VISIT' TO BUDAPEST

Hungarian Official Interview

LD292344 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 2230 GMT 29 May 79 LD

[Text] Today [30 May] sees the beginning of the official friendly visit to the Hungarian People's Republic by a Soviet party-government delegation headed by Leonid Ilich Brezhnev. Soviet-Hungarian summit meetings have always and will always have historic significance for the strengthening of fraternal relations of friendship and cooperation between the CPSU and the MSZMP and between the peoples of our countries, said Ovari, Politburo member and secretary of the MSZMP Central Committee. Special importance is lent to the visit by the Soviet party-government delegation to Hungary, he said in an interview with a TASS correspondent, by the fact that at the head of the delegation we will be able to greet the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, Comrade Brezhnev, in whom our people see a great son of the Soviet people who are building communism, a man who is a tireless fighter for peace.

Outline of Agenda

LD292345 Moscow in English to North America 2300 GMT 29 May 79 LD

[Excerpt] The Soviet party and government delegation led by Leonid Brezhnev is due to arrive on an official friendly visit in Hungary on Wednesday. Leonid Brezhnev will hold talks with the Hungarian leaders and will present the Csepel metallurgical and engineering plant in Budapest with the Soviet Order of the October Revolution. The plant works constantly on Soviet orders. Soviet-Hungarian top-level talks are expected to cover the relaxation of international tension, the forthcoming signing of the SALT II treaty between the Soviet Union and the United States and the expansion of Soviet-Hungarian cooperation in various fields.

Brezhnev Departure

LD300744 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0700 GMT 30 May 79 LD

[Text] A Soviet party-government delegation led by Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, left Moscow today on an official friendly visit to the Hungarian People's Republic at the invitation of the MSZMP Central Committee and the Presidium and Council of Ministers of Hungary.

In the delegation are Gromyko, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and minister of foreign affairs of the USSR; Chernenko, Politburo member and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; Rusakov, CPSU Central Committee secretary; Arkhipov, CPSU Central Committee member and deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; Dobrik, member of the CPSU Central Committee and first secretary of the Lvovskiy Obkom; and Pavlov, member of the CPSU Central Committee and ambassador of the USSR to Hungary.

The delegation was seen off at Vnukovo Airport, which was decorated with the state flags of the Soviet Union and Hungary, by Andropov, Grishin, Kirilenko, Kosygin and Suslov, members of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo; Demichev, Kuznetsov, Ponomarev and Solomentsev, candidate members of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo; Kapitonov, Dolgikh, Zimyanin and Gorbachev secretaries of the CPSU Central Committee, and other officials.

Among those seeing them off were Toth, charge d'affaires ad interim of the Hungarian People's Republic in the USSR, and diplomatic workers of the embassy.

Also leaving with the delegation are Zamyatin, member of the CPSU Central Committee and head of a department in the CPSU Central Committee; Blatov, member of the CPSU Central Auditing Commission and aide to the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; and Mogilevets, deputy administrator of affairs of the CPSU Central Committee.

Arrival in Budapest

LD300950 Moscow TASS in English 0947 GMT 30 May 79 LD

[Text] Budapest, May 30, TASS--A Soviet party-and-government delegation, headed by General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, President of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet Leonid Brezhnev, arrived in Budapest today for an official friendly visit.

CENTRAL PRESS REPORTS ON KOSYGIN VISIT TO CSSR

Report on Visit

LD300727 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 27 May 79 Morning Edition pp 1,4 LD

[Unattributed report: "On the Friendly Visit to the CSSR by A.N. Kosygin, CPSU Central Committee Politburo member and chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers"]

[Text] A.N. Kosygin, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers was on an official friendly visit to the CSSR 22-25 May 1979 at the invitation of the CPCZ Central Committee and CSSR Government.

During his stay in the CSSR A.N. Kosygin familiarized himself with the Czechoslovak people's achievements in building a developed socialist society and implementing the decisions of the 15th CPCZ Congress. He visited the V.I. Lenin Skoda machine building combine in Plzen and took part in a ceremonial meeting of the builders of the Jaslovska-Bohunice nuclear power station constructed with the Soviet Union's technical assistance. Every encounter with Czechoslovak working people became a convincing demonstration of indestructible Soviet-Czechoslovak friendship and was an expression of the feelings of profound respect and trust between the Soviet and Czechoslovak peoples.

A.N. Kosygin, CPSU Central Committee Politburo member and chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, had a meeting with G. Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and CSSR president, which took place in a cordial, comradely atmosphere. Talks took place between Comrade Aleksey Kosygin and Lubomir Strougal, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and federal premier, which revealed a unity of opinions and mutual understanding in questions under discussion. In the course of meetings and talks great attention was paid to questions of developing fraternal relations and all-round Soviet-Czechoslovak cooperation, in line with the resolutions of the 25th CPSU Congress and the 15th CPCZ Congress, and agreements concluded during the official, friendly visit of the Soviet party and government delegation headed by Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, to Czechoslovakia.

It was noted with great satisfaction that Soviet-Czechoslovak relations are of a deep and multifarious character, that they are developing successfully and dynamically on the basis of the principles of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism and in full accordance with the treaty of friendship, cooperation and mutual assistance between the USSR and Czechoslovakia, concluded on 6 May 1970.

An exchange of opinions took place on basic questions of the social and economic development of the USSR and Czechoslovakia. It was noted that the growth of mutual trade, the development of production cooperation and the growing practice of concluding long-term economic agreements contribute efficaciously to solving economic tasks facing the USSR and Czechoslovakia, to increasing the well-being of Soviet and Czechoslovak working people.

The Czechoslovak side highly valued the technical aid of the USSR in the construction of nuclear powerplants, the Prague metro, and other industrial projects in Czechoslovakia. The Soviet side appreciated the importance of Czechoslovak deliveries of machinery and equipment to the USSR for the metallurgical, chemical, oil and petrochemical industry, and of means of transport.

Both sides devoted especial attention to the importance of perfecting mutual planning activities, taking into consideration the growing importance of new, comprehensive forms of work.

At the present time there exist between the USSR and Czechoslovakia some 200 concluded bilateral agreements on specialization and cooperation in production. Apart from that, both countries actively participate in the fulfillment of more than 100 multilateral integration agreements.

The deepening process of cooperation and specialization in production on a bilateral basis, as well as the fulfillment of long-term target programs for cooperation on a multilateral basis in the framework of the comprehensive program of socialist economic integration, open up new possibilities for a constant growth in the economic potential of the USSR and Czechoslovakia and the socialist community as a whole.

Both sides paid considerable attention to the current elaboration of the long-term program of specialization and cooperationin production between the most important economic branches of both countries for the period until 1990, which will help intensify the national economy, scientific-technical progress, and increase the effectiveness of industrial work in both countries.

An important place has been allocated in this to cooperation in the manufacture of modern equipment for the chemical and petrochemical industries, metallurgy, the mining industry, electronics and computing equipment. It was noted that the USSR and Czechoslovakia will increase their contribution to the joint development of the atomic power industry, including the manufacture of equipment for nuclear powerplants by the CEMA member countries. The two sides also expressed their resolve in the future to contribute in a general way to the development and perfection of cooperation in CEMA, whose 30 years of fruitful activity have provided clear proof of an outstanding success of socialism by creating a new type of economic relationship between states.

The USSR and Czechoslovakia see in socialist economic integration a reliable guarantee for the successful social and economic development of fraternal countries.

The Czechoslovak side stressed the great importance of the USSR's peace-loving foreign policy, the tireless activity of the CPSU and its Central Committee, the Central Committee Politburo and Leonid Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, in the struggle for peace and international cooperation, for freedom and independence for nations.

Both sides appreciated the great importance of regular meetings between Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the republic, reinforcing fraternal friendship and all-round cooperation between the CPSU and the CPCZ, between the Soviet Union and Czechoslovakia.

The Soviet side highly appreciates Czechoslovakia's active and fruitful participation in solving topical international problems, and the contribution of the CPCZ, its Central Committee, the Central Committee Presidium, and Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the republic, to the realization of the coordinated foreign policy line of the socialist community countries. The Soviet Union and Czechoslovakia emphasized the extraordinary importance of the fraternal socialist states' unity and cohesion for the successful promotion of the cause of consolidating peace and international security, and the establishment of mutually advantageous, equal cooperation between all states. Both sides pointed to the importance of further broadening the struggle for the realization of proposals set out at the Moscow session of the Political Consultative Committee of the Warsaw Pact member states aimed at strengthening peace and security in Europe and the whole world and at solving the problems of halting the feverish arms buildup and disarmament.

In this connection, the socialist countries' new initiative submitted at the recent session of the Warsaw Pact member states' Foreign Ministers Committee in Budapest, that a conference at a political level be convened soon with the participation of all European states, the United States and Canada with the purpose of agreeing on practical measures to strengthen confidence among states in Europe, to lessen military confrontation and to subsequently reduce the concentration of and curb the number of armed forces and arms on the continent, assumes special topical significance.

Both sides stressed that the forthcoming conclusion and the coming into forces of the treaty on the limitation of strategic offensive weapons betwen the Soviet Union and the United States will be a great contribution to slowing down the nuclear arms race and will pave the way to halting it definitely.

Both sides voiced their serious concern over the continuing tense situation in a number of areas of the world, including the Near East. They voiced their solidarity with the Arab nations, who reject the separate treaty between Egypt and Israel, concluded under the auspices of the United States. They again confirmed their unswerving efforts aimed at bringing about a just and lasting peace in the Near East.

The great power hegemonist policy of the present PRC leadership, which embarked on the path of waging direct aggression against Socialist Vietnam, was resolutely condemned. The Soviet Union and Czechoslovakia voiced their internationalist solidarity with the heroic Vietnamese people, the nations of Laos and Cambodia, and voiced their resolve to continue confronting the expansionist policy of Beijing.

Both sides support the just struggle of the nations of Asia, Africa and Latin America against imperialism, colonialism, neocolonialism and racial oppression, for their national independence and socail progress.

Aleksey Nikolayevich Kosygin, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the Council of Ministers, invited Lubomir Strougal, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and federal premier, to pay a friendly visit to the Soviet Union. The invitation was accepted with pleasure.

Strougal, Kosygin Powerplant Speeches

LD291055 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 24 May 79 p 4 LD

[TASS report: "Fruitful Results of Fraternal Cooperation"]

[Text] Prague, 23 May--This afternoon A.N. Kosygin, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, and L. Strougal, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and CSSR premier, arrived in the city of Piestany, where they were greeted by members of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium--J. Lenart, first secretary of the Slovak Communist Party Central Committee, and P. Colotka, premier of the Slovak Socialist Republic.

At the nuclear power station in Jaslovske Bohunice, which is being constructed with the Soviet Union's assistance, a ceremonial meeting of builders and operators of the nuclear power station was held. It was devoted to the commissioning of the first 440-megawatt power unit.

The participants in the ceremony warmly greeted the speech by L. Strougal. The life-giving force of fraternal friendship and cooperation between the peoples of Czechoslovakia and the Soviet Union has brought our people one more spendid result--a nuclear power station is being commissioned, L. Strougal said. This event marks Czechoslovakia's entry into a period of intensive nuclear power construction, which is very important for the future provision of our homes with light and warmth and the national economy with power. We are thereby making a considerable contribution to strengthening the fuel and energy base of the socialist community countries.

Electrification insures increased labor productivity, a change in the nature of labor, and higher material and cultural standards for all the people. In this sense the commissioning of the Bohunice power station is convincing testimony to the concern of the CPCZ and the socialist state for the future of our country and people. It is undoubtedly a new success for our economic, scientific and technical cooperation with the Soviet Union. In this connection I would like today, on behalf of the CPCZ Central Committee, Comrade G. Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the republic, and the federal government wholeheartedly to thank the CPSU Central Committee, Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and also you personally, dear Aleksey Nikolayevich, for the assistance given us in the course of this construction and for the effective assistance that you are giving us in the peaceful use of nuclear energy as a whole.

At the same time I wish tosincerely thank the Soviet scientists, technicians, planners, other specialists and workers for the contract design work and for their indefatigable assistance and valuable advice during construction.

We express thanks and gratitude to the large collective of Czechoslovak construction and installation workers and to everyone who participated in constructing this power station. Many of them will have high government awards conferred on them today.

Work does not end with the commissioning of the nuclear power station's first unit, L. Strougal continued. New and equally crucial tasks await the construction workers. These are, first of all, completing the installation and tuning of the station's second unit so that trial operation can be started before the end of this year. The construction experience gained and our Soviet comrades' effective assistance obliges us to set ourselves this goal. It is well known how much we need electric power. The significance of the Bohunice power station is much greater than 440 megawatts--the capacity of its first unit. It marks the first practical step in the sphere of commercial nuclear power in our country. We are learning here how to build, manufacture and operate equipment. This is the start of implementing a long-term program for the development of nuclear power generation. It is a large-scale, responsible program from the viewpoint both of the schedule for commissioning individual nuclear power stations and of the scientific, technical, economic and organizational demands made on their construction.

We must do everything to fully implement the nuclear power construction program through 1990. I am sure that everyone involved in construction--planners, construction workers, equipment manufacturers, installation workers and operators--will make their contribution to this.

It must be emphasized here that cooperation and mutual understanding among all partners is the chief condition for success. Therefore it is necessary to mobilize our forces, means and knowledge and at the same time to utilize all the positive experience acquired during the construction of this power station.

We are convinced that with the Soviet Union's assistance and in cooperation with the other CEMA countries we will attain our goals. And an effective contribution will undoubtedly be made to this by the multilateral international agreement on the production of nuclear power station equipment up to 1990, which is to be signed in the near future. As for us, we are ready to fulfill the commitments stemming from this document.

Thanks to cooperation with and technical assistance from the Soviet Union, we are now one of the few industrially developed states producing nuclear reactors. Cooperation in this sphere reflects the true essence of our relations and helps us to resolve a most important problem of our age--the problem of fuel and energy, consumption of which is growing constantly throughout the world.

Today, as we ceremonially commission the nuclear power station, we must state in all sincerity that the deepening of cooperation with the Soviet Union accords with Czechoslovakia's vital interests. We will do everything to insure that this cooperation continues to develop and strengthen and yields more and more new fruits for the good of our countries and for the good of the entire socialist community.

Greeted by prolonged applause, A.N. Kosygin addressed the ceremonial meeting.

On behalf of the Soviet Government and all Soviet people, he said, I warmly congratulate you on the splendid labor victory--the opening of the Bohunice nuclear power station. [paragraph continues]

I am entrusted with conveying to the participants in this ceremonial meeting and to all Czechoslovak working people warm greetings and best wishes from Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium!

The commercial commissioning of the Bohunice nuclear power station is one more important precondition for the CSSR's further industrial growth and the successful implementation of the great tasks set by the Communist Party's 15th Congress.

Ever since February 1948, when Czechoslovakia's working people made the final choice in favor of socialism, the new Czechoslovakia, having ended capitalist exploitation and unemployment forever, has been advancing confidently along the path of building a society of developed socialism. Much that was unattainable for old capitalist Czechoslovakia has become reality in Socialist Czechoslovakia. Industry has been renewed and reorganized, and progressive machine building has become its leading sector. Highly intensive agriculture has been created on the principles of cooperation. The problem of uniform economic development for all the country's regions has been resolved.

The Soviet people and the peoples of all the socialist countries hail these splendid achievements of their Czechoslovak friends, which graphically attest that even in an industrially developed country, which is what prewar Czechoslovakia was, the socialist system opens up broad scope for the development of production forces and for continuing progress in all spheres of socioeconomic life.

In the age of the scientific and technical revolution the economic growth rate and the ability of each country to successfully resolve the new socioeconomic problems which arise depend to a tremendous degree on the existence of a sound energy base. Energy questions are today engaging the attention of governments and millions of ordinary people. They have become a constant topic for international conferences. For years now the capitalist world has been pursuing an agonized search for a way out of the energy crisis.

The community of socialist countries is in a considerably more favorable position in this respect. However, not even our countries can dispense with strict measures to save oil and gas or with limiting their use as fuel, so as to be able to direct these valuable raw materials primarily into the chemical industry production so necessary to our countries--artificial fertilizers, synthetic materials and much else besides. We must also increase production of coal and shale, extend their use in power generation and assimilate hydroelectric power resources still more fully.

The socialist countries would not benefit but would lose out if, when thinking of the prospects for developing our economy, we did not seek to create the most efficient and rational power generation built on progressive technical decisions and on the most economical use of the tremendous wealth at our disposal. This path is opened, above all, by nuclear power generation. It not only hands man the key to a virtually inexhaustible source of energy, but also signifies the creation of one of the most progressive sectors of modern industry, which serves as a powerful accelerator of scientific and technical development.

The CEMA socialist countries have chosen precisely this path, reflected in CEMA's collective decisions and in its adopted long-term targeted program of cooperation in the sphere of power generation. This was the aim of the agreement concluded several years ago to create a European socialist countries unified power system. [paragraph continues]

All the CEMA countries' collective measures in this very important sphere demonstrate the tremendous role now played by socialist cooperation and economic integration in resolving the very important problem of power generation.

The peoples of the Soviet Union and Czechoslovakia can say with great satisfaction that they are doing everything to develop our cooperation increasingly widely--both directly between our two countries and within the framework of CEMA, the 30th anniversary of which we will celebrate this June. "Take a look at economic, scientific and technical ties between the Soviet Union and Czechoslovakia," Leonid Ilich Brezhnev said. "Millions upon millions of tons of goods cross our common border in both directions in a continuous stream. An ever increasing number of new joint construction projects is appearing on the maps of both countries. The harmonious collective labor of our scientists, engineers and workers is creating modern equipment and progressive technological processes."

We see that our cooperation yields fruitful results here too, at the Bohunice nuclear power station, where much equipment manufactured at plants in the Soviet Union by Soviet workers has been installed and where Czechoslovak and Soviet specialists work in one comradely collective. We are glad that one stage of their joint labor has been successfully completed and that the first unit of the Bohunice nuclear power station is working well and will evidently generate 1.5 billion kilowatt-hours of electricity this year. The nuclear power station's energy will flow into the common stream of energy, which will give life to new chemical and petrochemical enterprises and make it possible to expand metallurgy, machine building, the pulp and paper industry and other sectors.

We believe that Soviet-Czechoslovak cooperation in developing nuclear power generation--cooperation which has begun at Jaslovske-Bohunice--will be further developed in the next few years. We have all the conditions for this. Some 25 years have passed since the world's first nucelar power station was commissioned in the Soviet Union at Obninsk. During that time our country has accumulated great experience in developing nuclear power generation and in creating large reactors. Last year just two nuclear power stations in the Soviet Union--the Leningrad V.I. Lenin AES and the Novovoronezhskiy AES--generated 23 billion kilowatt-hours of electricity.

Considerable potential also exists in Czechoslovakia, where highly skilled cadres have been trained in a short time for work in the sphere of nuclear power generation, where an excellent scientific base has been created and where--most important--Socialist Czechoslovakia's industry has all the sectors necessary to develop nuclear power generation. And this can also be seen here, in the construction of a nuclear power station where, in addition to equipment from the Soviet Union, equipment has been installed which was created in Czechoslovak machine building plants in Plzen and Prague from metal smelted by the metallurgists of Ostrava and Kladno, and where electrical engineering equipment created in Brno plants and automatic equipment produced in Prague plants are being used. A new sector of industry--nuclear power machine building--has been created in present-day Czechoslovakia. And with the creation of this sector the CSSR has joined the world's 10 most developed states possessing the potential to produce complete equipment for nuclear power stations.

There can be no doubt that, backed by this unique industrial base, Czechoslovakia's splendid working class and its technical intelligentsia and scientists will successfully develop their own country's nuclear power industry and will make a great contribution to developing the entire socialist community's power industry. The advantages of the socialist economy founded on specific long-term plans and capable of concentrating efforts on the most important directions can be demonstrated particularly clearly in this sphere.

The socialist system's inherent desire to direct the foremost achievements of human thought into the service of the people and to use them for peaceful and not military purposes is also manifest in this sphere. Our countries' achievements in the peaceful use of nuclear energy and in the common struggle by the forces of socialism and progress for peace and the peoples' security and for broad international cooperation serve as incontestable proof of this.

A.N. Kosygin expressed gratitude to the Government of Czechoslovakia for the invitation to participate in the station's opening ceremony and wished great success to all the builders of the nuclear power station, to its technical personnel, designers, planners and scientists who invested their labor in the construction of this station, to all Czechoslovakia's working class and to the fraternal Czechoslovak people.

Applauded by the meeting, A.N. Kosygin presented the nuclear power station collective with a portrait of V.I. Lenin, creator of the Communist Party and founder of the Soviet state.

In unanimously adopted letters addressed to L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and to G. Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the CSSR, the participants in the ceremonial meeting assured them that they will spare no effort to build a developed socialist society in Czechoslovakia and will make a worthy contribution to developing friendship and fraternal cooperation between the CSSR and the USSR.

In the evening A.N. Kosygin, L. Strougal, J. Lenart and P. Colotka arrived in the city of Poprad in the High Tatras.

Husak, Kosygin Meeting

LD291523 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 27 May 79 Morning Edition p 1 LD

[Text] TASS--On 25 May A.N. Kosygin, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, who is on a friendly visit to Czechoslovakia, met with G. Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the CSSR, at Prague Castle.

During the talk, in which L. Strougal, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and chairman of the CSSR Government, took part, a high assessment was given of the fruitful cooperation between the CPSU and the CPCZ and between the USSR and the CSSR--cooperation based on the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism and the unity of interests and goals of the Czechoslovak and Soviet peoples in building the socialist and communist society.

Further progress was noted in the development of economic cooperation between the fraternal countries, the coordination of their national economic plans and the intensification of specialization and production sharing in key sectors of the economy in accordance with the fundamental accords between L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and G. Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the CSSR.

There was also an exchange of opinions on topical international problems. Attention was focused on questions of detente and disarmament. [paragraph continues]

Here note was made of the great significance of the forthcoming meeting between L. I. Brezhnev and U.S. President J. Carter in Vienna and their signing of the strategic offensive arms limitation treaty, which will serve the cause of international detente and the consolidation of peace.

The meeting passed in a cordial, friendly atmosphere and confirmed the sides' unity of views on the questions discussed.

V. V. Matskevich, member of the CPSU Central Committee and USSR ambassador to the CSSR; B. T. Batsanov, member of the CPSU Central Auditing Commission; and F. Salda, chief of the Chancellery of the CSSR president, took part in the meeting.

SIZOV-LED CPSU DELEGATION VISITS ROMANIA 21-29 MAY

LD300440 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1815 GMT 29 May 79 LD

[Text] Moscow, 29 May--It is reported here that a delegation of CPSU party workers headed by Gennadiy Sizov, chairman of the CPSU Central Auditing Commission, visited Romania 21-29 May in accordance with a plan of interparty ties between the CPSU and the Romanian Communist Party. The delegation familiarized itself with the activities of the Romanian Communist Party and exchanged experience on auditing work. The delegation was received by Constantin Dascalescu, member of the Political Executive Committee and secretary of the Romanian Communist Party Central Committee.

SOVIET-BULGARIAN CULTURAL COOPERATION SESSION ENDS

LD300526 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1330 GMT 29 May 79 LD

[Text] The first session of the intergovernmental Soviet-Bulgarian Commission on Cultural Cooperation completed its work in Moscow today. The delegations at the session were led by Demichev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR minister of culture, and Zhivkova, chairman of the Bulgarian Republic's Committee on Culture. A protocol on the results of the session's work was signed.

In an interview with a TASS correspondent Zhivkova noted that the unity and friendship of our peoples was deeply expressed in all spheres, including culture. The broad and all-round exchange of spiritual values between Bulgaria and the USSR has reached such a high level that we can speak of a new stage of cooperation between socialist cultures. This is confirmed by the creation of our intergovernmental commission.

At the commission session it was once again emphasized that in the past few years considerable progress has been achieved in strengthening creative interaction between Soviet and Bulgarian figures in art and culture. Contacts in the field of television, radio broadcasting, book publishing, cinema and education have risen to a new and higher level. Both sides attach great importance to the expansion of work by creative young people who are worthily continuing the traditions of the masters of the older generation.

UPDATING OF U.S. BASES IN ITALY AROUSING PROTESTS

LD291247 Vilnyus SOVETSKAYA LITVA in Russian 16 May 79 p 3 LD

[SOVETSKAYA LITVA "Observer" commentary: "Missiles Under the Olive Trees"]

[Text] Italy's LA STAMPA reports that the leaders of the aggressive North Atlantic alliance are actively seeking Italy's agreement to the deployment on its territory of a new type of American nuclear missiles--"second generation" missiles. American Gen A. Haig, supreme commander of NATO Allied Armed Forces in Europe, stated with the bluntness of a martinet: "We demand that the nuclear missile systems at the bloc's disposal be updated."

Gloomy silhouettes of missiles against the background of the Italian landscape, among the olive groves--for many years now such photos have continually appeared on the pages of the world press. And there is nothing surprising about that. Back in early 1959 an Italian-American agreement on the deployment in the country of launching pads for Pentagon medium-range ballistic missiles was signed in Rome. In accordance with this agreement, the U.S. military secured for itself the "right" to carry out on leased territory in an atmosphere of strict secrecy any work on preparing the ground.

Constantly expanding the scale of its activity, in the last 20 years the Pentagon has covered all of Italy with a dense network of nuclear missile bases. The nuclear basing system is now to be updated. Washington, LA STAMPA reports, is "prepared to spend on this 200 billion lire this year alone."

What is the essence of the proposed "updating"?

As is known, in the recent past missiles of the Ajax and Hercules types were replaced since they had become obsolete, with Pershing-1 missiles. But this type of missile, in the opinion of the Pentagon bosses, is also out of date. It is proposed to bring Pershing-2 missiles out into the launching pads. And this is not a simple "technical replacement." The fact is, the task of bringing about a qualitative improvement is being tackled since the present Pershing-1 missile can cover a distance of 750 km, while the Pershing-2 can cover 1,800 km. The West German magazine DER SPIEGEL writes that the new missile "could be fired from the FRG onto Soviet territory." That is the real crux of the matter!

In this connection the U.S. military's energetic activity on Italian territory, which is located in the middle of the Mediterranean basin, reveals to a significant extent the real plans of not only Washington, but the entire North Atlantic bloc with respect to that region as a whole. A nuclear missile strong point has been created in Italy, which could be used to exert political influence and exercise a policy of pressure and which, taking into account the hotbed of tension in the Near and Middle East, acquires priority strategic significance.

All these facts are incompatible with the course of detente and international cooperation and are naturally arousing profound indignation and protest among the wide public. Post-Helsinki Europe has different, good prospects.

MATVEYEV EXAMINES NEED FOR MILITARY DETENTE IN EUROPE

ID301039 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 27 May 79 Morning Edition p 1 LD

[V. Matveyev article under "On International Topics" rubric: "Improving the Climate of Trust"]

[Text] The Warsaw Pact states have come out with an important initiative aimed at activating the process of military detente in Europe. They suggest convening, as early as this year, an all-European conference on this problem to be attended by the states that took part in preparing the Final Act signed 4 years ago in Helsinki. Such a conference could discuss and agree on practical steps to strengthen trust, ease military confrontation and subsequently reduce the concentration and curtail the numbers of armed forces and armaments on the continent.

This is stated in the communique published as a result of the Warsaw Pact countries' Foreign Ministers Committee session held in Budapest 14-16 May.

Reports from the Western capitals attest that this initiative, like other proposals advanced by the socialist countries on promoting military detente in Europe, is being studied by the governments of the West European countries and the United States. In Canada elections have only just been held and the new government is being formed and will obviously also study these proposals.

The interest in the socialist countries' proposal is undoubtedly great. A. Pawelczyk, chairman of the FRG parliamentary subcommission for disarmament and arms control and a Social Democratic Party of Germany [SPD] Bundestag deputy, welcomed the measures proposed by the socialist countries for strengthening trust in Europe and supported the idea of convening an all-European conference on questions of military detente.

The SPD "Young Socialists" organization in Bonn expressed itself in favor of immediate preparations for an all-European conference aimed at promoting disarmament. At their recent meeting the British and Danish foreign ministers touched on the question of convening an all-European conference. The new British foreign secretary, Lord Carrington, suggests that this proposal should be discussed initially within the NATO framework before giving any reply to it.

But it is well known what the NATO chiefs are preoccupied with. They are nurturing plans for emplacing on the territories of certain West European countries medium-range nuclear missile weapons aimed at targets on the territories of the European socialist states. At the same time the fuss about neutron weapons is continuing.

A few weeks ago the New York TIMES published a fabricated allegation that a Soviet missile with a nuclear warhead threatening Western Europe had begun to be emplaced in the GDR. Taking up these fabrications, some zealous champions of the neutron bomb in the United States have begun to demand "as a response" the emplacement of this bomb in Western Europe. Now official bodies in Washington have been obliged to admit that there is no real basis to these New York TIMES reports.

Those are the base methods to which circles in the West resort, seeking, under cover of the notorious "Soviet threat," to whip up the arms race.

Europe has set an example in developing its own charter of peace and cooperation--the Final Act signed in Helsinki. It can and must set an example also in the field of military detente and disarmament. The Warsaw Pact countries believe that the essential conditions exist for this.

A substantial package of ideas, proposals and recommendations has been accumulated on ways of radically improving the situation on the continent in the military sphere. That is the nature of the socialist countries' well-known proposals contained in the declaration adopted at the Political Consultative Committee conference in Moscow on 23 November 1978. The recent proposals concerning prior notification of large troop movements, large-scale exercises, restricting the level of military exercises and so forth are part of the same mainstream. We should also bear in mind the ideas voiced by representatives of a number of countries during the Belgrade conference. Great significance attaches to the accords reached during Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's visit to the FRG last year and also at the recent Soviet-French summit in Moscow.

We are talking about valuable political capital which must not simply be safeguarded but galvanized and brought into action for the further transformation of the political climate in Europe in the interests of peace, good neighborliness and security.

Time does not wait. The solution of topical, urgent tasks in military detente on the continent is truly a requirement of the times.

VANCE PRESSURE AGAINST COMMUNIST ROLE IN ITALY FEARED

LD300549 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1738 GMT 29 May 79 LD

[Excerpts] Rome--The last days of the campaign in preparation for the preterm parliamentary elections planned for 3-4 June are taking place in an atmosphere of sharp political struggle in Italy. In the center of this is Italy's chief political problem today: the question of the communists' direct participation in governing the state. The local press notes that the stubborn refusal of the Christian Democrats to form a government with communist participation is dictated not only by the Christian Democrats' striving to maintain their monopoly of power. It is also the result of interference from outside, in the first instance on the part of the United States. The official visit to Italy by C. Vance, U.S. secretary of state, which took place a few days before the elections, caused concern among the democratic public. It is feared here that during this visit attempts were made once again to put pressure on Italy not to allow participation by the Communist Party in governing the country.

BERLINGUER, MARCHAIS STRESS COMMON GOALS AT TURIN RALLY

LD291311 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 23 May 79 p 4 LD

[TASS report: "The Communists' Stance"]

[Text] Rome, 22 May--The situations of the French and Italian working people have much in common. Economic crisis, the impoverishment of the broad people's masses and unemployment characterize Italy and France today, the leaders of Western Europe's two largest communist parties declared in their speeches at a mass rally in Turin.

The rally, in which E. Berlinguer and G. Marchais, general secretaries of the Italian and French communist parties [PCI and PCF] respectively, took part, was organized at the initiative of the PCI within the framework of the preparations for the impending elections to the European Parliament.

In their speeches the PCI and PCF leaders pointed out that these elections present communists and working people with an opportunity to further expand the struggle for the common goals of changing the nature of the EEC and of taking steps aimed at overcoming the economic difficulties in the countries of Western Europe. Italian and French communists, the PCI and PCF leaders emphasized, are united by their desire for peace and disarmament and the struggle to rid Europe of military blocs.

Dwelling on questions of the internal political situation, the PCI secretary general spoke about the preparations for the early parliamentary elections to be held in Italy on 3-4 June. He pointed out that the Communist Party advocates the creation of a coalition government of all democratic parties, including the PCI, in the country.

The PCF secretary general stressed in turn that French communists remain loyal to the idea of the unity of the leftist forces, which must be reestablished on a new basis.

SOVIET, FINNISH EUROPEAN SECURITY COMMITTEES MEET

LD292156 Moscow TASS in English 2055 GMT 29 May 79 LD

[Text] Helsinki, May 29, TASS--A delegation of the Soviet Committee for European Security and Cooperation stayed in Finland at the invitation of the Finnish Committee for European Security and Cooperation. It is the most urgent task of our time to achieve results in the field of military detente, says a joint statement published here. The participants in the talks supported the measures of building confidence between states, in particular the proposal to convene a conference at a political level with the participation of all European states, the United States and Canada to discuss related questions. The sides welcomed with satisfaction the forthcoming conclusion of the SALT II treaty. They stressed the need to stop the arms race and to advance towards disarmament and also the importance of preventing the development and production of new types of weapons of mass annihilation. The conclusion of a treaty between participatory states of the European conference pledging not to be the first to use against each other both nuclear and conventional armaments would facilitate the strengthening of security in Europe, the statement stresses.

SOVIET-FINNISH COOPERATION COMMISSION OPENS IN MOSCOW

LD281716 Moscow TASS in English 1335 GMT 28 May 79 LD

["USSR-Finland: Scientific and Technical Contacts"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, May 28, TASS--The 25th session of the Soviet-Finnish Commission for Scientific and Technical Cooperation opened in Moscow today. The commission is to study the state of an prospects for the two countries' cooperation in the field of natural and social sciences, to sum up the results of the joint work of the specialists of the USSR and Finland on methods of scientific and technical cooperation, and to map out prospects for further development of business contacts.

Over almost 25 years of the commission's activities, the two sides have gained a wide experience in organizing scientific and technical cooperation, Mikhail Kovalev, chairman of the Soviet part of the commission, vice chairman of the USSR State Committee for Science and Technology, told a TASS correspondent. Since 1969 the cooperation has been developing on a long-term basis through the setting up of mixed working groups in various fields of science and technology. Due to the adoption of the long-term program for the development and deepening of trade, economic, industrial, scientific and technical cooperation between the USSR and Finland up to the year 1990, Mikhail Kovalev went on to say, the two countries' business contacts have assumed an unprecedentedly wide scope and versatility. Specialists of the two countries work on problems of automating atomic power stations, developing mineral resources of the continental shelf of the Arctic seas, and protecting the environment. The practice of the joint work on large-scale projects and developments is becoming increasingly widespread. As a result scientific and technical contacts contribute to the growth of trade and economic ties. Thus, contracts have been signed for the purchase of ice breakers and drilling ships in Finland for work in the northern areas of the USSR. In prospect, Mikhail Kovalev said in conclusion, of interest is the two countries' cooperation in tne fields of medical equipment, pharmacology, transport and transportation means, and nuclear power engineering.

The commission will be in session for two days.

KIRILLIN RECEIVES SPANISH MINISTER OF SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH

LD292124 Moscow TASS in English 1958 GMT 29 May 79 LD

[Text] Moscow, May 29, TASS--Today Vladimir Kirillin, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR, chairman of the Committee for Science and Technology, received Luis Gonzalez Sara, Spanish minister of scientific research and universities. Matters aimed at developing scientific and technical cooperation between Spain and the USSR were discussed. Taking part in the conversation were Dmitriy Zhimerin, the first deputy chairman of the Soviet Committee for Science and Technology, and Carlos Sanchez Del Rio, president of Spain's Supreme Council for Research. Luis de la Torre, charge d'affaires ad interim of Spain to the USSR, was present at the conversation.

DANISH NAVAL SQUADRON ARRIVES IN LENINGRAD FOR VISIT

LD281508 Moscow TASS in English 1146 GMT 28 May 79 LD

[Text] Leningrad, May 28, TASS--A Danish naval squadron arrived here for an official visit. Rear Admiral Fest Heisterberg-Andresen, commander of the Operations Command of the Danish Navy, who is at the head of the squadron, paid visits to officials.

BRIEFS

SOVIET-FRENCH ENVIRONMENTAL COOPERATION--Tallinn, May 25, TASS--A universal method of rendering phenylic acid harmless has been developed as a result of joint research of Soviet and French scientists. Every of the compounds in this group had before its own method, and that complicated and reduced the efficiency of the treatment of effluents of industrial enterprises. The research was carried out jointly by scientists of the Institute of Chemistry of the Academy of Sciences of Estonia, a Soviet Baltic republic, and the Institute of Chemistry of Natural Compounds of the National Scientific Research Centre of France. [Moscow TASS in English 0730 GMT 25 May 79 LD]

'SEPARATE DEAL' AIDS U.S. DESIGNS IN NEAR EAST

LD290953 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 24 May 79 Morning Edition p 4 LD

["Our Correspondent" V. Borisov report from "The World Today" feature compiled by B. Vasilyev: "Dangerous Plans"]

[Text] U.S.-Egyptian talks have begun in Cairo with the aim of implementing the previously concluded agreement providing for the United States to deliver military supplies to Egypt of a total sum of $1.5 billion, our correspondent V. Borisov reports. The list of armaments which Cairo was promised after the signing of the deal with Israel includes Phantoms, Hawk missiles, destroyers and other military equipment. Noting that these are the largest arms purchases in Egypt's entire history, foreign observers are quite reasonably asking why Cairo needs so many weapons at a time when its propaganda apparatus and official representatives are proclaiming by every means the "peaceful" aspect of the Egyptian-Israeli treaty.

The loud propaganda din raised by Washington and Cairo around the separate deal pursues the aim of concealing the United States' main design--creating, with the aid of Israel and Egypt, a military fist to fight the national liberation movement in the Arab East and Africa. But the separate deal and the dangerous plans connected with it have met with a resolute rebuff.

ARAB WORLD CONTINUES TO OSTRACIZE AS-SADAT

LD262251 Moscow World Service in English 1700 GMT 26 May 79 LD

[Text] Mr deputy prime minister and foreign minister of Kuwait, Shaykh Sabah al-Ahmad, has urged the convening of another Arab summit to take additional steps to protect the rights of Arab nations from As-Sadat's policy of capitulation. More from our commentator Rafael Arutyunov:

This call should apparently be regarded as a reply to the new round in the Egyptian-Israeli negotiations with the backing of the United States in the town of Beersheba, Israel. While the so-called peace treaty with Israel As-Sadat signed 2 months ago set the seal to Egypt's withdrawal from the all-Arab front of opposition to the Israeli aggression, the current round in separate talks should turn the As-Sadat regime into a party to the expansionist policy of Israel. At these talks, aimed officially at an administrative autonomy for the Palestinians on the West Bank of the River Jordan and in the Gaza Strip, plans are actually being made to perpetuate their occupation by Israel and to deprive the Palestinians of the right to self-determination and creation of their own state. Small wonder that the Arab world is outraged by the policy of capitulation of the As-Sadat regime.

At the moment the ring of Arab isolation of that region has already practically closed. Even the American magazine NEWSWEEK is forced to note that the As-Sadat regime remains alone without a single ally in the region. Arabs have branded it as a traitor, stressed the NEWSWEEK. By his policy of capitulation the Egyptian president has not only caused a tremendous damage to the struggle of Arabs against the Israeli policy of aggression and expansion but has placed his own country and people in an extremely difficult position.

I have visited Egypt many times and I have heard this phrase there: Egypt is not Egypt without the Arab world and the Arab world is not an Arab world without Egypt. Indeed, of the 22 countries within the Arab League, Egypt is the largest one in population and the most advanced country, but its 40 million residents are crowded into 5 or 6 percent of the country's territory.

The other lands are uninhabited. A saving feature for Egypt was its close vital links with the big Arab world. These links are being severed now. Almost all Arab countries, with the exception of Somalia and the puppet regime of Sultan Qabus in Oman, have broken diplomatic relations with Cairo. Even Sudan, which As-Sadat regarded as an ally, pledged a few days ago its loyalty to the decisions of the Baghdad summit on stringent political and economic sanctions against the Egyptian regime. Egypt has been deprived of large-scale financial and economic assistance the Arab world was giving to it as a victim of the Israeli aggression. Egypt has been expelled from tens of inter-Arab organizations. For example, the Arab organization for munitions industry has been disbanded and it had a capital of almost $2 billion of which Egypt was the primary user. According to Arab economists, Egypt's losses as a result of the sanctions taken so far run into many thousands of millions of dollars which no one can compensate and these sanctions keep strengthening. Having crossed over to the side of the Israeli aggressor and its backers across the Atlantic the As-Sadat regime has put itself in opposition to the whole Arab world, to all the people who stand for a fair and lasting peace in the Middle East.

'CONSPIRACY' AIMS TO FORCE LEBANON INTO TALKS WITH ISRAEL

LD291447 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 22 May 79 p 3 LD

[V. Vinogradov "Military-Political Commentary:" "Conspiracy Against Lebanon"]

[Text] The situation in Lebanon has again deteriorated sharply. Israeli artillery is firing on the country's southern regions where Palestinian refugee camps are located. Israeli Phantoms are dropping cluster bombs on them. Israeli infantry subunits are carrying out armed incursions into Lebanese territory. Rightwing Christian military formations are operating together with the Israeli military, headed by Tel Aviv's henchman Haddad, a former major in the Lebanese Army.

Current events in Lebanon are the result of a large-scale conspiracy planned against that sovereign Arab state by imperialist and Zionist circles. Its aim is to force the Lebanese Government to conclude a new version of peace "Camp David style" with Tel Aviv. This is indicated frankly by the French newspaper, LES ECHOS, which writes that Begin's main task is to cause a crisis in Lebanon and force it to the conference table with Israel. Hence, the pressure on Beirut continues through the escalation of armed provocations. Hence, the blackmailing of the Lebanese Government continues with the threat of dismembering the country by forming some kind of "independent state" in the south. The fact that this is no empty threat is indicated by the actions of Haddad himself, who has already announced the creation of a so-called "state of free Lebanon," clearly on Tel Aviv's instructions and to the sound of its guns. Hence, the appearance of statements on the alleged need for the mass expulsion of Palestinians from Lebanon, accompanied by fabrications to the effect that it is their presence, rather than Israel's flagrant interference in the neighboring country's internal affairs, which is causing the tension there.

Obviously testing to what extent Lebanon has, so to speak, "ripened" for talks as a result of this mass pressure, Israeli Prime Minister Begin proposed a "personal meeting" with President Sarkis. When Beirut rejected this hypocritical proposal from the Tel Aviv "hawk," Israel significantly stepped up its criminal activity against that country. As observers note, it was not difficult for Tel Aviv to do so, inasmuch as the recently signed separate treaty with Cairo has untied the Zionist aggressor's hands. Israel's brazen threats and armed provocations, the actions--encouraged by Israel--of separatist forces in southern Lebanon, and Cairo's treacherous policy are arousing anger and indignation among the Arab and the world public. [paragraph continues]

The public is entirely on the side of the Lebanese people, who are the victims of a Zionist-imperialist conspiracy, and demands that they be granted the opportunity to decide their own destiny.

ISRAELI SHIPS PASS THROUGH SUEZ CANAL

LD292008 Moscow TASS in English 1547 GMT 29 May 79 LD

[Text] Cairo, May 29, TASS--Three Israeli warships sailed through the Suez Canal today for the first time in the history of the Canal. It is reported that one of the ships had taken part in combat operations against Egypt in October 1973. Having capitulated to Tel Aviv's demands, President as-Sadat granted Israeli ships the right to sail through the Canal unimpededly and opened an "air corridor" for the flights of Israeli aviation between the capitals of the two countries.

JAVITS-LED DELEGATION HOLDS TALKS WITH SUDANESE OFFICIALS

LD292112 Moscow TASS in English 1636 GMT 29 May 79 LD

[Text] Beirut, May 29, TASS--Talks have started in Khartoum between an American delegation, headed by Senator Javits, and Sudanese officials on American "economic and military" aid to Sudan. The senator said yesterday on his arrival in Khartoum that for the United States Sudan "is strategically one of the most important countries in the world." In the opinion of political observers, the visit by this high-placed American delegation is connected with the U.S. attempt to put pressure on Khartoum that has started to show signs of wavering in its support of the Egyptian regime. As is known, Sudan stated recently its agreement with the decisions of the Arab summit in Baghdad providing for the adoption of political and economic sanctions against the Egyptian regime after the signing of the "peace" treaty with Israel.

AS-SADAT OFFERS ASYLUM TO FORMER SHAH OF IRAN

LD251640 Moscow TASS in English 1627 GMT 25 May 79 LD

[Text] Cairo, May 25, TASS--President as-Sadat of Egypt announced in Alexandria today that he would like to offer political asylum to the overthrown Iranian shah in Egypt. "It is a pity that such a man as the shah has not yet found a country willing to receive him," As-Sadat said. The latest speeches and interviews of the Egyptian president invariably contain attacks on the actions of the Iranian leadership and personally on the leader of the Iranian revolution Khomeyni.

Comment on Offer

LD291850 Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1700 GMT 28 May 79 LD

[Unattributed commentary in the "Window on the Arab World" program: "What Links As-Sadat With the Shah?"]

[Text] According to news agencies, President as-Sadat has expressed his desire to grant political asylum to the shah, who was toppled by the Iranian revolution. In a television interview in Alexandria, the Egyptian president tried to express his thanks to the shah.

He stressed that this must not be considered interference in the internal affairs of Iran. But the Egyptian president cannot ignore the fact that in Iran the shah is considered a political criminal who must be punished, and that the Iranian Government has warned all countries that offering refuge to the shah will be considered a measure that would harm relations with Iran. Despite all this, the Egyptian president has decided to offer the shah such refuge. Why? The leader of the Egyptian regime said that he is grateful to the shah for the assistance given to Egypt during the 1973 war with Israel through the export of oil and the rendering of economic assistance. This does not at all tally with the facts. The shah's regime always cooperated, and particularly during the period of the 1973 war, not with Egypt and the other Arab states, but with the Israeli aggressors. He used to provide Israel with oil and funds, and together with the United States, encouraged Israel to exercise its aggressive and expansionist policy against Arab countries and peoples. Even authoritative American figures, including former U.S. President Gerald Ford, have pointed this out. We must point out that Gerald Ford also called for granting the shah refuge in the United States, particularly because of his support for Israel. According to Ford's statement, the United States is indebted to the shah for the assistance he gave Israel during the 1973 Arab-Israeli war--particularly the necessary military hardware. This is the story of the shah and his stand toward the Arab-Israeli conflict. Naturally, As-Sadat's attitude toward the shah is not determined only by the shah's position toward Israel. Consider all the current policies of As-Sadat's regime, this regime which led Egypt to the camp of the Israeli aggressors and their protectors overseas, and which, before all others, stood against the Palestinians and against all the Arabs. The current Egyptian president is now carrying out the same actions that the shah did when he was in power proceeding from the interests of U.S. imperialism, Zionism and Israel. This is what links As-Sadat with the shah. It appears that the Egyptian president sees the shah as a person similar to himself and that this is why he sympathizes with him. But doesn't this similarity and this same type of policy pose just as great a danger to the As-Sadat regime as it did to the ill-fated, antipeople regime of the shah?

ANTI-U.S. DEMONSTRATION TAKES PLACE IN IRAN

LD252249 Moscow TASS in English 2028 GMT 25 May 79 LD

[Text] Tehran, May 25, TASS--Demonstrations and meetings are the response of many thousands of Iranians to the resolution of the U.S. Senate which grossly interferes in the internal affairs of Iran. On Thursday, several million people took part in street demonstrations and meetings which adopted resolutions condemning the subversive activities of U.S. imperialism. Today in Tehran, giant demonstration of protest took place. A mass meeting was organized in Tehran University. On the initiative of the progressive democratic parties and organizations of Iran, demonstrations of Muslim youth continue in front of the U.S. Embassy. The gate of the embassy has been pasted over with slogans like "get out of our country" and "death to U.S. imperialism"! Demonstrations were held in 15 major Iranian cities. In many cases, they also had an anti-Israeli character. Newspaper AYANDEGAN published texts of secret reports to the shah from former Iranian Ambassador in Washington Zahedi. It transpires from the reports that such U.S. figures as Kissinger, Brzezinski, Turner and Rockefeller called on the Iranian monarch during the revolution to take even more stringent measures against the patriots. Kissinger, for instance, recommended throwing behind the bars those political prisoners released by the shah under the pressure of mass protests. Officials of the Iranian Foreign Ministry have confirmed the authentic nature of the documents published by the newspaper.

USSR AFRICA INSTITUTE SPONSORS SEMINAR ON APARTHEID

LD281726 Moscow TASS in English 1158 GMT 28 May 79 LD

[Text] Alma-Ata, May 28, TASS--An international seminar that opened today in the Kazakh capital, Alma-Ata, is devoted to the role of the public in supporting the struggle of the peoples of southern Africa against racism, apartheid and colonialism. The seminar was organized by the Soviet Afro-Asian Solidarity Committee and by the Africa Institute of the USSR Academy of Sciences in cooperation with the United Nations Special Committee Against Apartheid.

Taking part in the work of the seminar which will last for four days are representatives of the public from nearly 30 countries, representatives of international organizations, as well as national liberation organizations of southern Africa--the African National Congress of South Africa, the Zimbabwe Patriotic Front, the South West Africa People's Organization (SWAPO). Taking part in the seminar are also representatives of the United Nations Special Committee Against Apartheid, of the Organization of African Unity and the Afro-Asian Peoples' Solidarity Organization.

ZAPU Leader on Rhodesian Regime

LD291840 Moscow TASS in English 1232 GMT 29 May 79 LD

[Text] Alma-Ata, May 29, TASS--The armed struggle of the Zimbabwe people for freedom has entered its decisive stage, General Secretary of the Zimbabwe African People's Union (ZAPU) Joseph Msika told a TASS correspondent. The patriotic forces continue dealing ever stronger blows at the racist regime. They control whole areas of the country. Joseph Msika heads a delegation of the Zimbabwe Patriotic Front at the international seminar on the problems of South Africa now underway in Alma-Ata.

The Rhodesian racists, feeling that the ground is slipping from under their feet, are now trying to put off their fiasco. They are being backed by Western powers in this. This is precisely how the formation of the Muzorewa puppet regime in Rhodesia can be assessed. This government does not represent anyone but a handful of African puppets. It is as illegal as the regime of its white masters, Msika said.

It should be noted that Western powers--Britain and the USA, that are interested in continued plundering of the country's natural wealth, prepare to recognize the Smith puppets. We resolutely condemn this collusion of imperialists with racists and we shall continue the struggle until we win, Joseph Msika said.

Joseph Msika expressed the confidence that the international seminar in Alma-Ata will attract again the attention of the world public to a dangerous seat of tension in southern Africa, will show the growing solidarity of the progressive forces of the world with the fighting peoples of the region.

TASS COMMENTATOR VIEWS U.S., UK PLANS TO RECOGNIZE RHODESIA

LD292030 Moscow TASS in English 1827 GMT 29 May 79 LD

[Text] Moscow, May 29, TASS--TASS commentator Sergey Kulik writes:

When the neocolonialist puppet Bishop Muzorewa was sworn in today as prime minister of Zimbabwe-Rhodesia he pathetically urged the West to recognize this newly created pseudostate. He knew that his appeal would not be left unheeded in London and Washington.

Rhodesia is often called the "backyard of the British House of Lords". There is hardly a single more or less well known aristocratic family in Britain which does not own a large estate or shares of mining companies in that (?African country) and there is nothing surprising in the fact that after the Tory government came to power, which is closely linked with circles interested in the solution of Rhodesia's future in a neocolonialist way, London's support of the black quislings in Salisbury has increased. As reported by the newspaper ZAMBIA DAILY MAIL, the prime minister of Great Britain, Margaret Thatcher, even addressed a special message to Muzorewa stating that Britain would recognize the new regime in Rhodesia immediately after the August conference in Lusaka of the heads of state and government of the Commonwealth nations.

Washington is keeping pace with its Downing Street colleagues. After the recent negotiations, which Secretary of State Cyrus Vance has (?held in) London on the Rhodesian question with Lord Carrington, foreign (?secretary of Britain), the Western press makes no bones of the fact that Washington and London have worked out and begun to implement a common strategy in the Rhodesian issue. It is noteworthy that immediately after Vance left London, Lord Carrington announced that a high-ranking envoy of the British Foreign Office, Derek Day, would go to Rhodesia in the [words indistinct]. He will stay in Salisbury as long as necessary to maintain the closest possible contacts with Muzorewa. The point in question, therefore, is Britain's intention to set up in Salisbury an institution providing the basis for the establishment of official relations with the unlawful Rhodesian authorities.

While granting de facto recognition to the Muzorewa government, the British OBSERVER says, Britain and the United States are endeavouring at the same time to strengthen Muzorewa's position. It is not ruled out that if his anti-popular regime runs up against serious difficulties, Washington and London will dispatch military units to Rhodesia under the false pretext of "defending the white".

"The main purpose of such an intervention, it is pointed out by the Tanzanian newspaper MFANIA KAZI, is to stem the (?armed) struggle of the Zimbabwe people for genuine independence, to keep Rhodesia within the orbit of Western influence, to perpetuate the racialist form of government meeting the interests of monopolistic circles.

At the same time the Conservative government instructed Lord Harlech to undertake a tour of the Commonwealth nations and "frontline states" with a view to allaying the outburst of indignation triggered off by the perfidious role of the British-American diplomacy vis-a-vis independent Africa and the patriotic forces of Zimbabwe. Facts show, therefore, that London and Washington are prepared to do everything in their power to perpetuate their political and economic interests in South Africa. "The West's recognition of the puppet regime in Rhodesia is a hostile step against the people of Zimbabwe," it was stated by one of the leaders of the Zimbabwe Patriotic Front, Joshua Nkomo. "It is naive to presume that such traitorous actions will make the patriots give up the struggle against the Salisbury puppet regime, for a genuinely African Zimbabwe."

PROVISIONAL HEAD OF STATE APPOINTED IN MAURITANIA

LD291814 Moscow TASS in English 0911 GMT 29 May 79 LD

[Text] Dakar, May 29, TASS--The Military Committee of National Salvation of Mauritania has vested the government of the country with powers for taking measures in the situation obtaining after the death of Prime Minister Ahmed Ould Buceif. The Minister of Equipment and Transport Colonel Ahmed Salem Ould Sidi has been appointed provisional head of state. A 40-day national mourning has been announced in the country.

PRAVDA REPORTS CASTRO VISIT TO MEXICO, 'STRENGTHENING TIES'

LD230952 Moscow TASS in English 0535 GMT 23 May 79 LD

[Text] Moscow, May 23, TASS--Latin American countries manifest the growing striving to consolidate their sovereignty and independent policy aimed at upholding the vital national interests against the pressure of foreign, above all North American monopolies, PRAVDA writes. Cuba's policy in the international arena is meeting with the growing understanding and support of Latin American countries.

Pointing out, specifically, that friendly relations have long since formed between the Republic of Cuba and Mexico and continue strengthening, the newspaper writes: The official visit to Mexico by First Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Cuba, Chairman of the State Council and Council of Ministers of the Republic of Cuba Fidel Castro, was a new important contribution to their development.

During their meeting the heads of the two states touched upon the problems of the development of economic, scientific, technical and cultural cooperation. The important role of the non-aligned countries in maintaining world peace and international cooperation was noted. The sides expressed mutual satisfaction that a conference of heads of state and government of non-aligned countries will be held for the first time in Latin America, in Cuba.

In a joint communique on the results of the visit, the sides expressed satisfaction over the progress in the relations between the two countries, pointed to the need for pressing for general and complete disarmament. Both Cuba and Mexico are deeply interested in consolidation of peace and international security. This is why these countries received with satisfaction the news about the Soviet Union and United States reaching an understanding on the main questions of the agreement of SALT II.

PERUVIAN ENVOY TO USSR PRESENTS CREDENTIALS TO KUZNETSOV

LD241006 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1200 GMT 23 May 79 LD

[Text] Hubert Arturo Wieland Alzamora, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Republic of Peru, presented his credentials in the Kremlin today to Kuznetsov, candidate member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee and first deputy chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet. After the presentation of credentials and an exchange of speeches, a friendly talk took place between Kuznetsov and Hubert Arturo Wieland Alzamora. Taking part in the talk was Georgadze, secretary of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, and Malik, deputy USSR foreign minister.

ROMANOV ATTENDS CONFERENCE ON IMPROVING IDEOLOGICAL WORK

LD251419 [Editorial Report LD] Leningrad LENINGRADSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 17 May 1979 frontpages a 600-word LENTASS report under the heading "Conference in the Smolnyy," stating that "basic organizational and political measures to fulfill the CPSU Central Committee resolution 'On Further Improving Ideological and Political Educational Work' were examined at a conference of first secretaries of gorkoms and raykoms in Leningrad and the oblast held yesterday." "G.V. Romanov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the obkom," reportedly attended the conference.

COLLECTION OF LENIN WORKS, BREZHNEV SPEECHES PUBLISHED

LD282130 Moscow TASS in English 1859 GMT 28 May 79 LD

[Text] Moscow, May 28, TASS--A collection of articles "V.I. Lenin, the CPSU on the Intelligentsia" has been published here. It includes excerpts from Lenin's works, documents and materials of the CPSU, speeches by Leonid Brezhnev, characterizing the social essence of the intelligentsia and generalizing the party's experience in enlisting the services of the old regime's specialists for the building of socialism, describing the work of the CPSU to mold and educate cadres of new intellectuals, of enlisting their active participation in the struggle for communism.

ISLAMIC MONUMENTS IN TADZHIKISTAN BEING RESTORED

LD251446 Moscow TASS in English 1110 GMT 25 May 79 LD

[Text] Dushanbe, May 25, TASS--Restoration of several Islamic ritual structures, erected in the Middle Ages, has begun in Tadzhikistan, a Soviet Central Asian republic. This work is timed for the coming 1,400th anniversary of the Hegira Islamic era. The believers received with satisfaction the restoration of the mosque, which was built in the town of Ura-Tyube in the 16th century in honor of Pracher Abdullatif. The mosque, crowned with a blue cupola, is considered to be a masterpiece of Islamic architecture. Repair operations are under way at the buildings of ancient madrasah, mosques and museums in other towns.

The cultural heritage of Islam is highly appreciated here. Ancient ritual structures (some of them were built in the 10-11th centuries) are under state protection. The church in Tadzhikistan, as everywhere in the USSR, is separated from the state. But Soviet laws guarantee to all citizens the freedom of religion and respect for the feelings of the believers.

On the threshold of the 15th century of the Hegira a symposium will be held in Dushanbe. The symposium will be devoted to the contribution of the Moslems of the Soviet east to the development of Islamic thought. The meeting of Moslems of Central Asia, Caucasus and the Volga Region will be attended by leaders of Islamic communities from many eastern countries.

UKRAINIAN SUPREME SOVIET PRESIDIUM TO MEET 26 JUNE

AU291509 Kiev Domestic Service in Ukrainian 0650 GMT 26 May 79 AU

[Text] The Ukrainian Supreme Soviet Presidium has resolved to convene the 10th session of the Ukrainian Supreme Soviet of the ninth convocation on 26 June 1979 in Kiev City.

PRAVDA REVIEWS PROBLEMS OF TYUMEN OIL FIELDS

LD2914449 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 15 May 79 p 2 LD

[Part one of S. Vtorushkin and V. Sevastyanov report: "Tyumen: The Second Stage"]

[Text] 1. Taiga Outposts

The signal lights merged into continuous lines and the aircraft silently took off. Our route lay further to the north from the Tyumen. Beyond the window a spring morning was dawning. Below lay white fields still covered in snow and the dark forests. And beneath the aircraft's wing like a continuation of the aerodrome lights swam the lights of large and small settlements.

West Siberia is being rapidly settled. Over the past 5 years the population of the Tyumenskaya Oblast has increased by 300,000 people. New cities of 100,000 inhabitants--Surgut and Nizhnev-Artovsk--have appeared in the grim northern taiga. Nefteyugansk and Nadym have become firmly established. Ancient Tobolsk is experiencing a second youth. All this is the result of the well thought-out, planned development of the natural resources of a territory covering almost 1.5 million square kilometers.

We had occasion to see Nizhnevartovsk back at the time when they were still sinking the first Samotlar boreholes. At that time, there were only a few two-story wooden houses standing here. Hardly more than 10 years have passed and a city has grown up on the bank of the mighty Ob. It still lacks architectural refinement but already avenues and squares are emerging.

There are seven oil and gas extracting boards here and the country's largest production association, "Nizhnevartovskneftegaz." It now provides 184 million tons of oil for the refining enterprises. The largest association for the processing of casing head gas is also in operation here. It sends fuel and raw materials to the Kuzbass. Samotlar gas is used by the Surgutskaya GRES. Another product from refining--so-called unstable benzine--is taken by railroad to oil refineries in the European part of the country. When the Tobolsk petrochemical combine comes into operation all this benzine will be refined on the spot. Nizhnevartovsk has become a major economic center of West Siberia. But its importance is not only determined by this. "The city is an outpost for the further advance into uninhabited territory", L. Vyazovtsev, director general of the "Nizhnevartovskneftegaz" association explains. "Without it we would not be able to start the development of Varyegan, Severovaregan and other deposits. This year we plan to extract about 7 million tons of oil at these deposits."

Surgut, Nefteyugansk and Nadym are of similar significance in the development of new oil and gas deposits. Without them it would be impossible to start the exploitation of the Kholmogorskoye, Urengdy and other deposits in such short time periods. These cities will long continue to be outposts for opening up of the natural resources of the areas surrounding the Ob.

But it is known that the mineral resources are not unlimited. In 10-15 years the extraction of oil here will level out. The volume of the construction of wellhead installations and drilling work will drop sharply. But it is precisely in these spheres of production that the majority of people are currently employed. What should they do then? Abandon their homes of many years and decamp?

No, the northern towns are being built for the long term. Surgut may serve as an example of this. Alongside the oil extracting industry, a power industry is being created in the city. Another power station will be built after the second stage of the Surgut GRES. [paragraph continues]

The capacity of the power plants will then be almost 8 million kilowatts. A major timber processing combine is also being created. The construction industry is growing rapidly. A mighty housing construction combine is operating in the city. After modernization, it will produce 500,000 square meters of living space annually.

But this is not enough for the full, comprehensive development of the city. In order to become a strong point of Siberia, Surgut must have its own petroleum refining machine building and other industries. No one is as yet planning to build such enterprises. But Surgut does, after all, occupy an advantageous geographical position. There is a railroad junction here, a mighty river port and a magnificent raw material base--everything for the growth of a major industrial center.

Nizhnevartovsk has a somewhat different complexion. It already faces a considerable number of serious social problems today. The city is developing one-sidedly. Its enterprises use mainly male labor. It is not easy for women to find work. The situation is even worse in Nefteyugansk and Nadym which have become direct appendages to the oilfields and gas fields.

One can object: The cities were built in order to conduct the extraction of oil and gas at the nearby deposits. That is true. But the formation of such a large complex in West Siberia must not boil down merely to this. The new towns of the eastern regions must not be merely raw-material bases. We envisage them as highly developed industrial centers of the country. As yet, no comprehensive plans for the development of cities exist either in the Tyumenskaya Oblast organizations or in the departments connected with opening up the region. This is seen particularly clearly through the example of the creation of new oil extracting regions.

Let us take for example the Varyegan group of deposits. In 3 years the extraction of up to 20 million tons of oil will begin here. The Varyegan and other adjacent deposits in all will produce in the long term 30 million tons of liquid fuel annually--considerably more than we obtain from Azerbaijan. It is not possible to carry out work in the new locations by the Tour of Duty method [Vakhtoviy metod]. They are 280 kilometers away from Nizhnevartovsk. The airways are not capable of transporting several thousand people every day. This is why Glavtyumenneftegaz specialists have proposed that a settlement should be built at Varyegan. What will it be like?

According to preliminary calculations, 15,000 people will have to live there. Planners also proceed from this figure when drawing up a list of cultural and consumer service institutions. But more far-sighted people maintain that not 15,000 but a minimum of 40,000 people will be living in Raduzhniy, as this settlement has been called. This is a dangerous discrepancy in figures. The consequences of such discrepancies in the past are today being felt by Surgut, Nizhnevartovsk and Nadym. Here there are not enough schools, stores, hospitals, kindergartens, creches and movie theaters.

The climatic conditions in Raduzhniy are even more severe than, for example, in Nizhnevartovsk. And in order that people remain and live there permanently they need to be given excellent apartments, and consumer services have to be established for them. It is important to convince them that they should come here not only for 2-3 years, but for many years. How can this be achieved if it is not even planned to build durable houses [kapitalniye doma] in Raduzhniy?

Cities in the region of Khanto Station have similar prospects. Near the station, oilmen are working the Kholmogorsk deposit. As of next year the extraction of fuel from the Muravlenskovskaya field will begin. A new major oil extracting region will emerge. The city will have a population of 70,000.

Of course, in time the cities will be built. Life itself will compel this. But the absence of a clear idea of what they should be like is giving rise to a onesidedness in their development, and is creating an imbalance between industrial, residential and cultural and consumer-service construction. What is this leading to? In Nizhnevartovsk, for example, while there is a severe manpower shortage, 3,700 women are housebound. There are not enough kindergartens and creches. Over 700 young men and women complete secondary school here annually and almost all leave. There is nowhere in the city for them to continue their studies. There is neither a technical school nor an institute. The problem deserves the serious attention of party and economic organs.

The Ob region can be deemed developed only when major manufacturing industries and machine building industries have been created. The startup of the Tobolsk petrochemical combine will prompt the development of only one city--Tobolsk. What sectors of the economy can be developed in the northern cities? It is the job of the planning organs to determine this. But a great deal is obvious even now. For example, it cannot be considered normal that a vast quantity of motor fuel is still being brought into the country's largest oil extracting region. Its delivery is extremely labor-intensive and expensive. The same situation emerges as at sea: water, water everywhere, but not a drop to drink.

Several years ago in Nizhnevartovsk, there were proposals to build an oil refinery which would supply the whole northern area of West Siberia with motor fuel. The Gorispolkom even allotted a site. But the technical and economic substantiation for the plant was passed on to experts for examination and everything got stuck here.

On the basis of a petrochemical industry it is possible to put plastics and synthetic fibers into production and establish the extensive output of consumer goods in the northern towns. At the same time, it is by no means essential to create giants. Not just enterprises with a workforce of 10,000 but those with only 2,000-3,000 are capable of producing this kind of output.

The north of Yamala-Nenetskiy is experiencing a severe shortage of construction materials. The demand for them is rising constantly. While quite recently there was only one city--Nadym--in the region of the gas deposits, Novyy Urgengoy is now being built there and the site is being chosen for another large population center. However, bricks are being brought in from places thousands of kilometers away. Meanwhile, good clay is available near Nadym, and there is enough fuel in the city. It would seem that all these are arguments in favor of the development here of a major base for the construction industry. But even after several years, the question of creating a brick plant here has not yet been decided.

Specialists consider that the time has come to build an enterprise in the oblast for producing pipes and drilling equipment. West Siberia is a very big consumer of machine tools, drilling and drive pipes. Moreover, Siberian drilling workers have to work under special conditions. They need special equipment, and they bring it here from the country's European cities. Quite frequently the wrong equipment is brought. A specific feature of the northern cities is that all construction is conducted by ministries dealing with the development and exploitation of deposits. Each one has its own interests and problems. Is this not the reason for the onesided development of the cities, their architectural inexpressiveness and backwardness in cultural and consumer services?

The second stage in the formation of the West Siberia oil and gas extracting complex envisages qualitatively new transformations over the whole territory of this enormous area. People should not only be concerned with the further growth in the volume of oil and gas extraction. It is important to create major industrial cities here--taiga outposts--from where the opening up of new regions can be widely carried out.

STATISTICAL JOURNAL REVIEWS SOVIET FOREIGN TRADE FIGURES

LD291958 Moscow TASS in English 1621 GMT 29 May 79 LD

[Text] Moscow, May 29, TASS--The volume of the Soviet Union's foreign trade exchange last year topped 70,000 million roubles and increased almost 11 percent as against 1977. These figures are given in the statistical manual "Foreign Trade of the USSR in 1978" which has just come off the press here.

The share of Soviet export trade accounts for slightly more than a half of all the foreign trade turnover (35,700 million roubles). Growth of export as a whole (by 2,500 roubles) is taking place due to the expansion of deliveries of machinery, equipment and means of transport. However, as before, a considerable share belongs to fuel, electric power, raw materials and supplies.

Soviet import grew last year at faster rates than export, although in terms of value it was somewhat smaller (34,500 million roubles) than the overall sum of the exported production. The growth of purchases of machinery and equipment, particularly metal-cutting machine-tools, forging-pressing equipment and farm machinery, proceeded at a particularly fast rate. The Soviet Union trades with 125 countries. The socialist nations hold leading place among the trade partners of the USSR. They account for 59.8 percent of the Soviet Union's trade turnover. The Soviet Union's trade exchange with the industrially developed capitalist states increased last year by 5 percent. The share of this group of countries in the foreign trade of the USSR equals 28 percent. The Soviet Union trades most actively with the FRG, Japan, Finland, Italy, U.S.A. and Great Britain.

The biggest trade partners of the USSR among the developing countries, trade exchange with which amounted last year to 8,500 million roubles, are Iraq, India, Iran, Argentina, Syria and Brazil.

Breakdown of Western Trade

LD292046 Moscow TASS in English 1929 GMT 29 May 79 LD

[Text] Moscow, May 29, TASS--The USSR's trade turnover with industrially developed capitalist states in 1978 amounted to 19u billion roubles, an increase of five per cent over 1977. Industrially developed capitalist countries now account for 28 per cent of the USSR's foreign trade.

Despite the overall growth of Soviet foreign trade with Western states Soviet export deliveries in 1978 were somewhat lesser than in 1977 (8.7 billion roubles as against 8.8 billion roubles). Soviet imports from these countries went up from 9.9 billion roubles in 1977 to almost 11 billion roubles in 1978. In the Soviet export to industrially developed capitalist countries in 1978 there was a certain increase in deliveries of cars, oil, cast iron and other commodities. At the same time Soviet foreign trade organizations purchased more metal-cutting machines, forging and pressing equipment and farm machines.

The share of the FRG, the leading trade partner of the USSR, in the Soviet trade turnover remained in 1978 on the level of the previous year (4.7 percent), whereas the share of the United States went up from 2.4 to 2.6 per cent. There was relative decline in the share of several other leading trade partners of the USSR, for instance, Japan, Finland, Italy and France. The list of developed capitalist countries with which the USSR is developing its trade ties most extensively is topped by the FRG, which is followed by Japan, Finland, Italy, the United States, France and Britain.

Detailed statistics of the USSR's foreign trade broken down by commodity groups and individual countries will be published in the ECOTASS [as received] bulletin.

PLANS TO BUILD COAL PIPELINE FROM KUZNETS BASIN REVEALED

LD261208 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0800 GMT 26 May 79 LD

[Text] Specialists have drawn up a technical and economic feasibility study for the construction of a coal pipeline [ugleprovod] from the Kuznets Basin to Novosibirsk. A mixture of solid fuel and water will be sent down the line to a thermal power station. The pipeline will deliver more than 4 million tons of coal in 1 year. The experience gained by constructing and operating this pipeline will make it possible to lay other lines over great distances, and to supply, for example, coal from Siberia to the Urals or to the center of the country.

As is known, major reserves of fuel are concentrated predominantly in the eastern parts of the Soviet Union. Moreover, it may be extracted by the cheap opencast method. But transporting it by railroad to the main customers, located sometimes thousands of kilometers away, considerably increases its cost. This problem could be solved by means of hydro-transport. It is proposed to build in the near future a line from Kuznets Basin to the Urals, a distance of about 2,000 km. The cost of transporting Kuznets coal via the pipeline will be just over half the cost of rail transportation.

HEAVY VOLGA FLOODING CAUSES DAMAGE IN RSFSR

LD262006 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1700 GMT 26 May 79 LD

[Summary] A routine session of the Commission for Floodwater has taken place at the RSFSR Ministry of Land Improvement and Water Conservancy. Present was our correspondent Vladimir Mikhaylenko:

A floodwater headquarters was formed here at the ministry in the middle of April. At first, it dealt with the Oka and the Don and now it is the Volga's turn. Its numerous tributaries are adding their water to it. Instead of taking 2 months to thaw, as is normally the case, the soil is taking only 2 weeks owing to the heat.

The floodwater headquarters is headed by Konstantin Sergeyevich Kornev, RSFSR minister of land improvement and water conservancy, who says the flood situation on the Volga is worse than it has been for many years, and is worst in the area around the town of Astrakhan.

Construction Affected

LD262050 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1750 GMT 26 May 79 LD

[Text] Our Krasnoyarsk correspondent reports that the builders of the Sayan Shushenskoye GES are experiencing some difficulties. The work is complicated by heavy floodwaters at the site. The hot weather and the heavy rainfalls have caused snow to thaw rapidly into the Sayan. On the spillway part of the dam, hydro-builders had to prepare a special mechanism which allows approximately 8,000 cubic meters of water to fall every second from a height of 80 meters. The rhythm of work which was hampered by the floodwaters is now being restored.

RSFSR CSA NOTES SOWING PROGRESS UP TO 28 May

LD300618 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 29 May 79 LD

[Text] The sowing of spring crops in RSFSR kolkhozes and sovkhozes is nearing completion. According to the RSFSR Central Statistical Administration 76.5 million hectares of fields had been sown with them by 28 May. Sowing continued to proceed at a fast rate last week. Many farms in eastern areas have completed the sowing of wheat in the past few days. All the area set aside for it has been sown in Orenburgskaya, Permskaya and Sverdlovskaya oblasts, in Chitinskaya Oblast and in the Buryat ASSR. The mass sowing of millet, buckwheat, corn for silage, flax and fodder crops is continuing in the center of the country and in the east. Vegetable and potato planting is in progress. Mass work on soya farms is being carried out in the Far East.

USE OF FERTILIZERS DOWN FROM LAST YEAR IN RSFSR

LD300622 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1900 GMT 29 May 79 LD

[Text] In the Russian Federation, according to data from the Central Statistical Administration, one-sixth of the area allocated for spring crops remains to be sown. Here to talk about the progress of sowing is our observer Aleksandr Ruvinskiy:

Although the area now sown is a little less than that for the end of May last year, the working rate is sufficiently high for sowing to be completed in the optimum time for development of shoots at the appropriate time. The soil has been well prepared. It has warmed up enough and contains the necessary store of moisture. All of this is a guarantee that seeds which got into the ground by the end of May will soon be sprouting. The main areas where sowing is now in progress are the Central Region of Russia, Siberia and the Far East. I was told at the republic's Ministry of Agriculture that every possibility exists in the eastern regions to complete work on the grain fields by the beginning of June, though here and there sowing will still be going on into the first days of summer. Such crops as buckwheat, soya and several types of vegetables particularly like warmth. This is the normal sowing time for them.

In the Central Statistical Administration roundup there are also lines which catch one's attention. The area of grain crops sown with simultaneous application of mineral fertilizer is a little less than last year. We reported at the outset of the sowing season that a number of enterprises were holding up dispatch of fertilizers; therefore, less of it has reached the soil too. This is annoying, for on average, every quintal of fertilizer represents an additional yield of three quintals of grain.

In southern Russia it is now time for hay cutting and mass tending of planted crops. Cultivation and pest control is being carried out on tens of millions of hectares. One of the most important jobs during these hot days is watering crops.

RADIO REPORTS AGRICULTURAL PROGRESS FOR 29 MAY

LD300115 [Editorial Report LD] The following is a compilation of reports on agricultural developments in the USSR carried by Moscow Domestic Service in Russian on 29 May. Times of broadcasts are given in parentheses at the end of each item:

Winter wheat is forming ears in the southern steppes of the Ukraine. This year Ukrainian farmers are determined to obtain 49 to 50 million tons of grain, thereby overfulfilling their state plan. (0001 GMT)

Seven rayons in Omskaya Oblast have completed wheat sowing. Early crops have been sown on more than 1.5 million hectares, half the acreage allotted. Sowing of early crops has been completed in the Non-Chernozem Zone of Mariyskaya ASSR. Farmwork in the republic began 2 weeks late because of poor weather. Planting of potatoes, buckwheat and corn will be completed in a few days. (0500 GMT)

Volgogradsksya Oblast cultivators have completed sowing spring crops. Such crops have been sown on just under 4.6 million hectares. Hay cutting has begun on farms of the southern rayons of the oblast.

Farmers in northern Kazakhstan have completed wheat sowing in good time despite unfavorable weather. The area sown is more than 1.25 million hectares. (1200 GMT)

SHORTCOMINGS OF HARVESTING MACHINERY TO FARMS CRITICIZED

LD291922 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0545 GMT 29 May 79 LD

["On the Country's Fields" program presented by Aleksandr Aleksandrovich Yezhevskiy, chairman of the USSR State Committee for the Supply of Production Equipment to Agriculture]

[Excerpts] Agricultural workers have many concerns at the moment. While the northern parts of the country are just finishing sowing work and the central areas are carrying out interrow cultivation, in the south haymaking is already at its height and the combines will soon return to the fields to harvest grain crops.

It should be noted that despite the increased deterioration of the equipment caused by the complex conditions of last year's harvesting in some parts of the country, the degree of readiness of the main machinery is no lower than it was last year. At present, 93 percent of the tractors, more than 86 percent of the vehicles and 67 percent of the grain-harvesting combines are in operating condition. The machine operators of Stavropolskiy and Krasnodarskiy krays and Ivanovskaya, Penzenskaya and Tulskaya oblasts of the RSFSR are completing the preparation of combines. Overhauls are being carried out quickly on farms in the Ukraine and Belorussia.

However, a considerable amount of grain-harvesting, beet-harvesting and silage-harvesting combines, mowing machines, balers and other harvesting equipment still must be prepared. For example, in Volgogradskaya, Lipetskaya, and Kuybyshevskaya oblasts, almost one-half of the combine pool is still being overhauled. The preparation of machinery for harvesting grasses and laying-in fodder is being delayed in the Kirgizia SSR and the Central-Chernozem Zone of the RSFSR. In a number of areas the degree of tractor readiness, particularly the K-700 type, is insufficient.

It should be noted that in the organization of preparing equipment there are serious shortcomings and untapped reserves. For example, the refurbishing of worn out components is a large untapped reserve in the repair sector. While in Belorussia almost one-quarter of the total supply of components have been refurbished, the figure in Uzbekistan is only 11 percent and merely 8 percent in Georgia. The USSR Council of Ministers has adopted a special decision on this question which provides for increasing the volume of refurbished components to R600-700 million per year, or almost one-third of the supply of new ones.

In addition, we are persistently attempting to increase the number of parts and units from repair shops. When parts and units are in working order, the machinery can be repaired quickly, even by the kolkhoz or sovkhoz workshops. In Latvia, Estonia and a number of oblasts in the RSFSR and the Ukraine, the enterprises are repairing a considerable number of parts and units.

This enables the machinery exchange depots to deliver working units in exchange for broken ones. Unfortunately, this is by no means the case everywhere and measures are now being taken to correct this situation. A number of other measures are being taken to improve the quality of repair and to increase the number of tractors and other complex machines coming from repair shops with longer periods of usefulness.

Kolkozes and sovkhozes complain most about the shortage of certain components. Indeed, the demand for spare parts is still not being fully met. At the same time, in the selkhoztekhnika warehouses and those of the kolkhozes and sovkhozes there are a large number of components, including some over and above the prescribed quota. In order to better utilize these stocks a system of guaranteed supply of spare parts, which provides for the concentration of resources at oblast and rayon bases, is being widely introduced in the country along with computer technology. This will make it possible to move the stocks more flexibly and improve the supply to farms. In Belorussia and Estonia, all rayons have adopted this system of supplying spare parts. Much is being done in this direction in a number of oblasts in the RSFSR and the Ukraine. At the same time, in Moldavia, for example, this system is being introduced in only one rayon and in only two in Turkmenia. Therefore, in demanding increases from industry in the production of spare parts, the republican committees must accelerate the introduction of experiences of the vanguard associations in the more efficient use of these spare parts.

At the same time, a number of industrial enterprises are not fulfilling the plans for supplying machinery, spare parts and other material and technical resources, which creates certain difficulties in preparing harvesting machinery. Among these enterprises are the Altay engine works, the Volgograd tractor-building association and the Melitopol motor vehicle spare parts works which are behind in delivering a number of components in short supply. The Lyubertsy Ukhtomskiy agricultural machinery works is sporadic in its deliveries of these components to customers, which places a number of the country's oblasts in a difficult position. The Fula and Krasnoyarsk combine works, as they have been in past years, are guilty of a substantial delay in fitting [words indistinct] to Niva and Kolos combines dispatched by the Tostselmash and Taganrog works. There is also a shortfall in delivery of machines for laying-in fodder.

We hope that the named enterprises and others which are lagging behind will take all necessary measures and fully supply all the material and technical resources which have been allocated to agriculture.

LENIN AGRICULTURAL ACADEMY DISCUSSES TECHNICAL PROGRESS

LD291257 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 23 May 79 p 3 LD

[TASS report: "VASKhNiL Session"]

[Text] The session of the V.I. Lenin All-Union Academy of Agricultural Sciences [VASKhNiL] which opened in Moscow on 22 May is devoted to the problem of science and the acceleration of technical progress in agriculture. VASKhNiL President P.P. Vavilov and other speakers pointed out the great importance of scientific and technical progress for the development of all sectors of agricultural production.

Taking part in the work of the session are A.N. Nuriyev, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; V.K. Mesyats, USSR minister of agriculture; and N.Ye. Kruchina, first deputy chief of the CPSU Central Committee's Agriculture Department.

RAIN, HAIL CAUSE PROBLEMS FOR TADZHIKISTAN AGRICULTURE

LD290908 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0800 GMT 29 May 79 LD

[Text] A TASS correspondent reports from Tadzhikistan: In the Yavan Valley, on the banks of the Vaksh and in the Golodnaya Steppe, agriculturists now have only one concern: to save the crops. Rain and hail have caused considerable damage to grain crops. Fields of vegetable-growing farms have been washed out. There is insufficient warmth for orchards and vineyards.

An especially serious situation has arisen in cotton-growing: Cloudbursts have damaged the cotton crop in the republic on almost 100,000 hectares. At present, farms are being given large-scale aid with seeds, fuel and equipment. But the bad weather has not broken the cultivators' courage. The battle for cotton is being headed on the fields by the communists. For the third time the mechanizers of the farms of the Gissar Valley have taken their sowing units out onto the fields.

At the "Leningrad" Kolkhoz the mud flow carried away the soil on many sections. Then and there an unusual conveyer started functioning: tip-up lorries bringing up soil, leveling equipment and immediately behind them the sowers.

At tens of farms the cotton growers are planting cotton plants on those plantations where the plants are growing too sparsely [na irrezhennykh plantatsiyakh]. Thousands of people are using (?pickaxes) to break up the crust which has formed on the soil. Equipment is being used almost 24 hours daily.

BUCKWHEAT, MILLET SOWING STEADILY PROGRESSING IN UKRAINE

LD281918 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 28 May 79 LD

[Text] More than half the allocated area has been sown with buckwheat and millet on the country's farms to date. Farms in the Ukraine are now completing the sowing of these valuable groat crops. It is expected that several thousand hectares above plan will be sown to groat crops in the republic. As we were informed by the USSR Ministry of Agriculture, many kolkhozes and sovkhozes are adopting measures this spring to greatly improve the production and procurement of these crops. Over the previous 3 years of the 5-year plan, planned procurement of these crops has not been fulfilled. Experience shows that with thorough observation of agricultural technique, buckwheat, for example, yields good profits. Thus, on Svetlyy Put Kolkhoz, Ryazanskaya Oblast, yields of more than 20 quintals per hectare are gathered year after year. At the same time, neighboring farms in the oblast obtain yields three times lower on the average. Until now buckwheat fields have generally been small and distributed over numerous sites. They are being concentrated on a rayon and oblast scale. This work is most successful in Uralskaya and Aktyubinskaya oblasts in Kazakhstan, Chernigovskaya Oblast and Tatarstan. Buckwheat is becoming more widespread in the southern regions as a stubble crop sown immediately after harvesting of early fodder crops. Calculations show that there is a possibility of increasing buckwheat and millet in sowing in the country in coming years to 6 million hectares and to increase their yield by 1 and 1/2 to 2 times.

IRRIGATION AIDS AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT IN TURKMENIA

LD281710 Moscow TASS in English 1127 GMT 28 May 79 LD

[Text] Ashkhabad, May 28, TASS--A new agricultural zone was created in the east of Turkmenia, in the Kzyl Kum Desert.

In the spring of this year, farming cooperatives in this Soviet Central Asian republic planted cotton to 5,000 hectares of the formerly unused lands. A canal was built to irrigate the plantation. It is planned to cultivate there an area three times greater before the end of the five-year plan period (1980). The highly developed socialist agriculture of Turkmenia based on irrigation and land reclamation was created in the years of the Soviet five-year plan periods, a TASS correspondent was told by Minister of Land Reclamation and Water Conservancy of the republic Kandym Atayev. The planning made it possible to build water economy projects and develop new lands at a high pace. The beginning to this was set by the First Five-Year Plan whose 50th anniversary is observed this year. The republic that suffered from shortage of water now has 24 thousand kilometres of efficiently operating canals. A dense irrigation network and 16 water reservoirs were built.

The 1,000 kilometre long Kara-kum Canal was built with the assistance of all union republics, the minister said. The canal opened broad opportunities for cultivation of the deserts Kara Kum and Kzyl Kum. The area of irrigated farming in the years of the five-year plan periods reached nearly one million hectares. The annual output of cotton, the main crop of the republic, increased ten fold to surpass one million tons. Turkmenia rates second in the Soviet Union for the gross output of cotton. Turkmenia is the native land of Soviet fine-staple cotton, the minister said. Over 200 thousand tons of this cotton is provided by Turkmenia every year for different industries of the Soviet Union. When the Kara-Kum Canal reaches the Caspian, the zone of growing of fine staple cotton will widen. Specialists estimated that two five-year plan periods will pass before the annual output of fine-staple cotton surpasses half a million tons and the area of irrigated lands reaches two million hectares.

SOWING PROGRESS CONTINUES IN KAZAKHSTAN

AU291515 [Editorial Report AU] Alma-Ata Domestic Service in Russian at 1510 GMT on 27 May reports that, as of 27 May, the area sown with spring crops in Karagandinskaya Oblast reached 1.1 million hectares, or 90 percent of the target. Potatoes have been planted on the entire area planned--6,600 hectares. In Severo-Kazakhstanskaya Oblast, there are about 30 female mechanized teams engaged in the spring field campaign.

Alma-Ata Domestic Service in Russian at 1510 GMT on 26 May says that Pavlodarskaya Oblast farmers were expected to complete wheat sowing on 26 May and that the oblast's wheat area had already reached 1,021,000 hectares, Irtyshskiy Rayon being credited with one-fourth of the total oblast area under wheat. According to the same newscast, the area under millet in Uralskaya Oblast has been expanded this year to 100,000 hectares.

Alma-Ata Domestic Service in Russian at 1512 GMT on 28 May says that Aktyubinskaya Oblast farms have exceeded the millet area planned by 6,000 hectares. In the oblast there are more than 500 brigades and teams specialized in millet growing. In the present 5-year period alone the area under millet in the oblast has doubled, reaching a total of 140,000 hectares.

BRIEFS

AMURSKAYA OBLAST SOY CROPS--Yesterday soybeans were sown on an area of 15,405 hectares, or 3 percent of the planned area. Presently, soybeans occupy 27,430 hectares in the oblast. Corn presently occupies an area of 5,700 hectares, or 4 percent of the plan. [Blagoveschensk Domestic Service in Russian 1000 GMT 22 May 79 OW]